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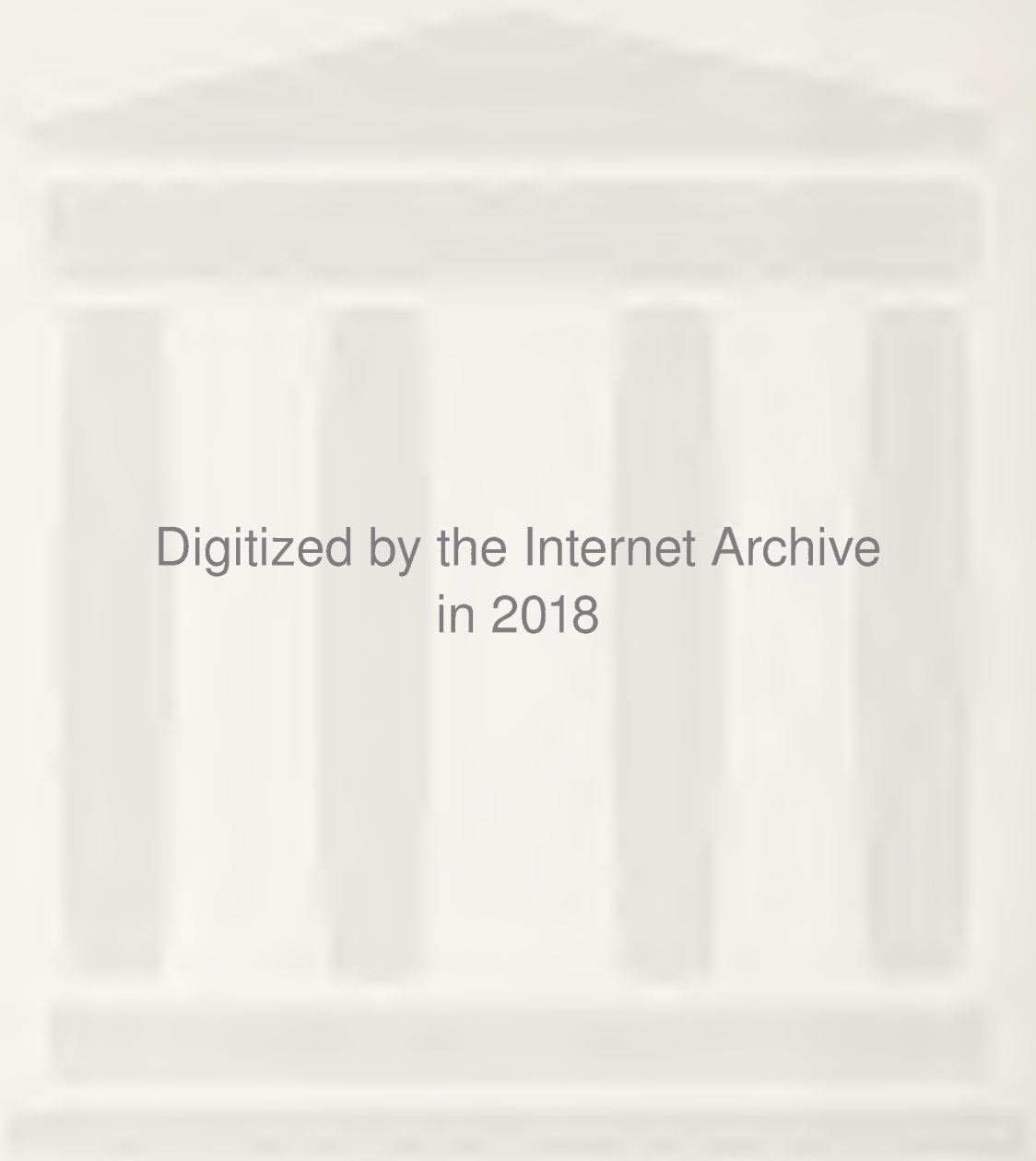

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CAPTAIN WILLIAM CRISPIN

by

M. Jackson Crispin

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CAPTAIN WILLIAM CRISPIN

By M. JACKSON CRISPIN,
of New York City.

Captain,[1] Rear-Admiral,[2] and Colonel[3] William Crispin (1627–1681/2), ancestor of the Crispins in America, who first served in the Navy of the English Commonwealth, and afterwards in the Royal Navy, was born in Kingston-on-Hull, County York, England, and was baptized there October 3rd, 1627. He had a very distinguished career, taking part in many battles and

Abbreviations: P. R. O.=British Public Record Office, in Chancery Lane, London.

c.=*circa* (about).

MS.=Manuscript.

[1] Thirty years ago, in 1898, in the *Pennsylvania Magazine*, Vol XXII., pages 34–56, my kinsman, Oliver Hough, gave an account of our ancestor William Crispin. So much new information has now been gathered, that this fresh presentation is published. The entire pedigree herewith given has been proven and enrolled at the College of Arms, London. It has been reviewed by Richard Holworthy, of Holworthy and Shilton, genealogists, of London, England, and the whole of this article has been critically examined by Albert Cook Myers, the historian, of Philadelphia, Secretary-Director of The Pennsylvania State Historical Commission, 1923–1927, and the recognized authority on the life and works of William Penn and the Penn family.

[2] Granville Penn, *Memorials of Sir William Penn*, II. (London, 1833) 108.

[3] *Calendar of State Papers, Colonial, 1574–1660* (London, 1860) 437.

Rec'd aug 8-1978

Arms of
Captain William Crispin

minor engagements, while in command of a squadron in the English Channel, as well as under command of Admiral Sir William Penn (1624–1670), his uncle by marriage. As Captain of one of the ships which defeated the Dutch in the war of 1653, he was presented with a gold medal[4] by the English Parliament. He took a prominent part in the West Indian Expedition in 1655, serving as Rear-Admiral of the Fleet, and was appointed a Commissioner for the supplying of the Naval forces in Jamaica. Under King Charles II., he held various offices of trust in Kinsale, County Cork, Ireland, where he lived until he sailed for Pennsylvania, as head of the Commission "For the Settling of the Colony," and was also appointed Chief Justice, Assistant to the Governor, and Surveyor General of the Province by his cousin, William Penn, the Founder. Owing, however, to the rigour of his service to the State, his health, it would seem, had become impaired, since he died on the voyage to Pennsylvania in 1681–2.[5]

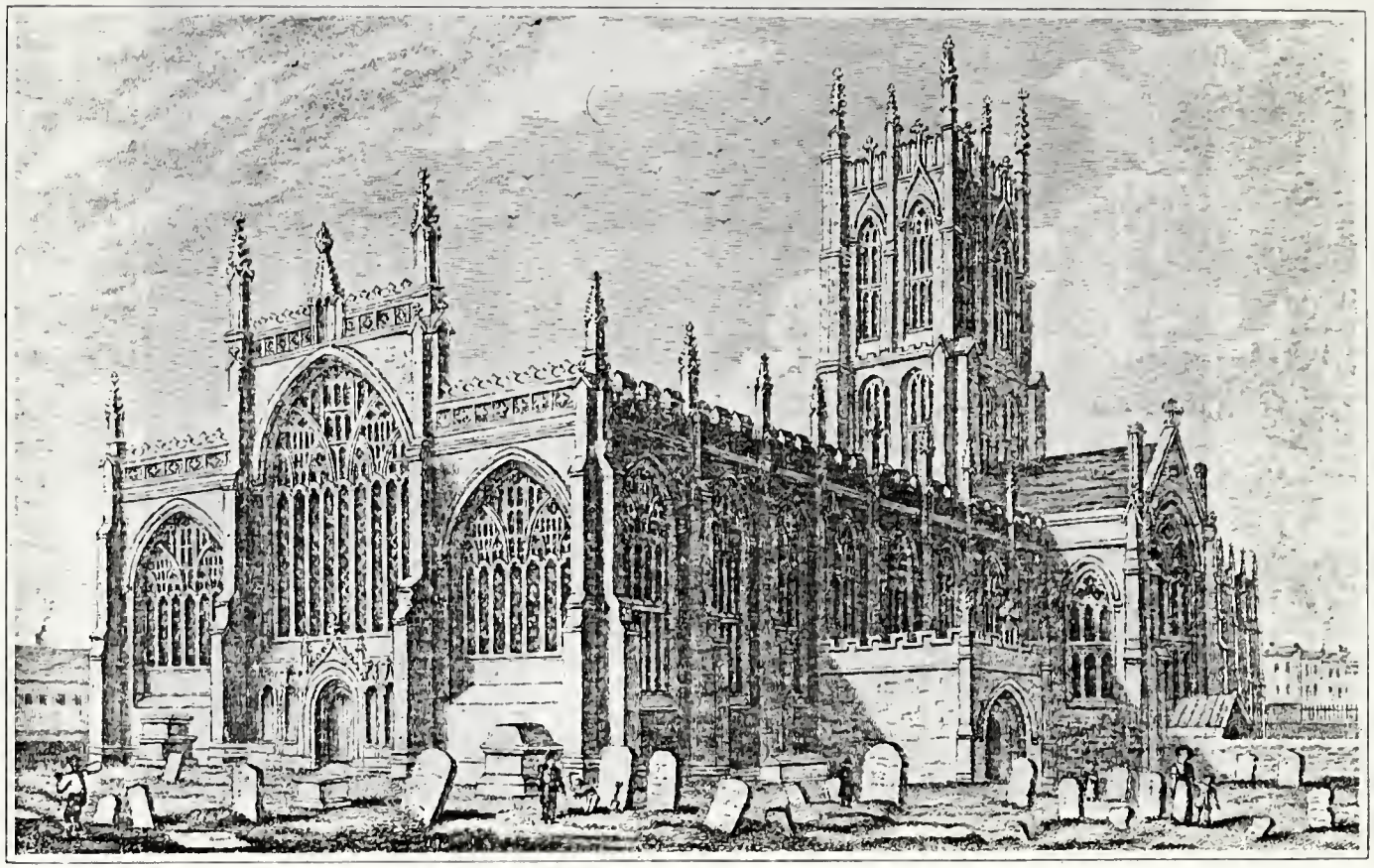
The Crispins are an ancient and honorable family in Great Britain, tracing descent from the great Norman Dukes. Of this family was Count Gilbert Crispin[6] (1000–1066),[7] of Brionne, Baron of Tillieres, first

[4] House of Commons Journal; William Laird Clowes, *Royal Navy* (London, 1898), 102.

[5] There is a tradition in the family that he was at one time a member of Cromwell's Trained Band and afterwards Captain of the Guard, but recent exhaustive researches show that he was at sea during the whole of the Civil War, therefore this statement may be discredited so far as he is concerned, though possibly it may relate to some other member of his family.

[6] Benedictine Monks of the Congregation of St. Maure, *Literary History of France*, Vol. 12 (Paris, 1763) 192; P. Anselm, *Genealogical and Chronological History of the Royal House of France*, Vol. 16 (Paris, 1730) 632. There has been much controversy about his identity among historians since the sixteenth century, which will be dealt with in another article.

[7] It is a well-known historical fact that Gilbert Crispin was created Baron of Tillieres about 1030 by Duke Robert II. (The Magnificent) and that he defended that castle against Henry I., King of France, about 1042.—Freeman, Anselme, Planchet and others.



Holy Trinity Church, Kingston-on-Hull, Yorkshire, England, where Captain William Crispin's Forbears were baptized, married and buried, and where he was baptized, October 3rd, 1627. From an old Engraving.

Interior of Holy Trinity Church, Kingston-on-Hull, in which Captain William Crispin was baptized, October 3rd, 1627.

cousin (by blood) of Duke Robert II. (The Magnificent), the father of William the Conqueror. Count Gilbert Crispin was the father of the three celebrated brothers: William Crispin I.[8] (1020–1074),[9] Count of Vexin,[10] Baron of Neaufles, Livarot, Blangy[11] and Lord of Pacy;[12] Gilbert Crispin, Baron of Tillieres; and Milo Crispin,[13] Lord of Wallingford (after the Conquest), all of whom accompanied William the Conqueror to England, with a large retinue of knights, and fought with much distinction in the Battle of Hastings. The eminent prelate, Gilbert Crispin, [14] Abbot of West Monastery (Westminster Abbey), from 1085 to 1117, whose tomb may still be seen in the cloister of the Abbey, was a son of William Crispin I., Count of Vexin. The descendants of William Crispin I. were related by blood to Henry Plantagenet, Count of Anjou, who be-

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[8] William Crispin I. has been called Baron of Bec by Grimaldi and other historians, but this is an error, as this barony was not acquired by the Crispin family until 1250. The then William Crispin, head of the house, was called "the young." He was Marshal of France and Baron of Neaufles, Blangy, Estrepagny and Dangu. He acquired through his marriage to the heiress, Lady Jeanne de Mortemer, the Barony of Bec and Varengebec, which was almost as large in extent as the domains of the King of France.—A. Lechevalier, *Historical Notice of the Barons and Barony of Bec called Bec Crispin* (Paris, 1898) 22.

[9] J. Armitage Robinson, *Gilbert Crispin, Abbot of Westminster* (London, 1911) 15; also Nomina Monachorum from Necrology of Beaumont-le-Roger.—Nat. Lib. Paris (Lat. 13905).

[10] J. J. Vernier, *Charters of l'Abbaye de Jumieges* (Paris, 1916) 68–69. (Charter dated 1045–1048). Charter signed William Count of Vilcasini (Vexin).—Thomas Stapleton, *Rotuli Scaccarii Normanniae*, I. (London, 1844) 122; Stevens, *Dictionary of National Biography*, Vol. 13 (London, 1888) 100–101.

[11] LeChanoine Poree, *History of the Abbey of Bec* (Evreaux, 1901) Vol. I., page 178, Vol. II., pages 97 and 120.

[12] From the manuscript notes of Paul Gentil, Tillieres-sur-Avre, taken from the archives of the Tillieres family.

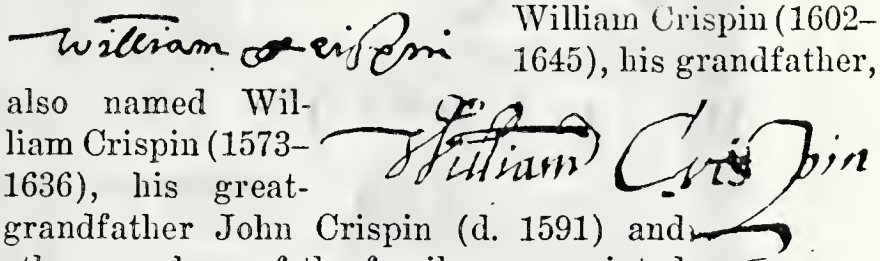
[13] Dugdale's Baronage of England; Domesday Book; Rev. H. A. Napier, *Historical Notes of the Parishes of Swyncombe and Ewelme*, I. (Oxford, 1858) 2.

[14] J. Armitage Robinson (Dean of Wells), *Gilbert Crispin, Abbot of Westminster* (London, 1911).

came Henry II., King of England.[15] It is proposed to publish at a later date an article concerning the family in Normandy and England.

The immediate family of Captain William Crispin lived at Kingston-on-Hull, Yorkshire, the three generations preceding him, having been men of substantial means, owning and commanding their own ships.

Full biographical accounts of his father, William Crispin (1602–1645), his grandfather, also named William Crispin (1573–1636), his great-grandfather John Crispin (d. 1591) and other members of the family were printed in the issue of March, 1928, of *Publications of The Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania,* Vol. X, No. 2, pages 105–122, under the title of "Crispins of Kingston-on-Hull,"[16] by M. Jackson Crispin.

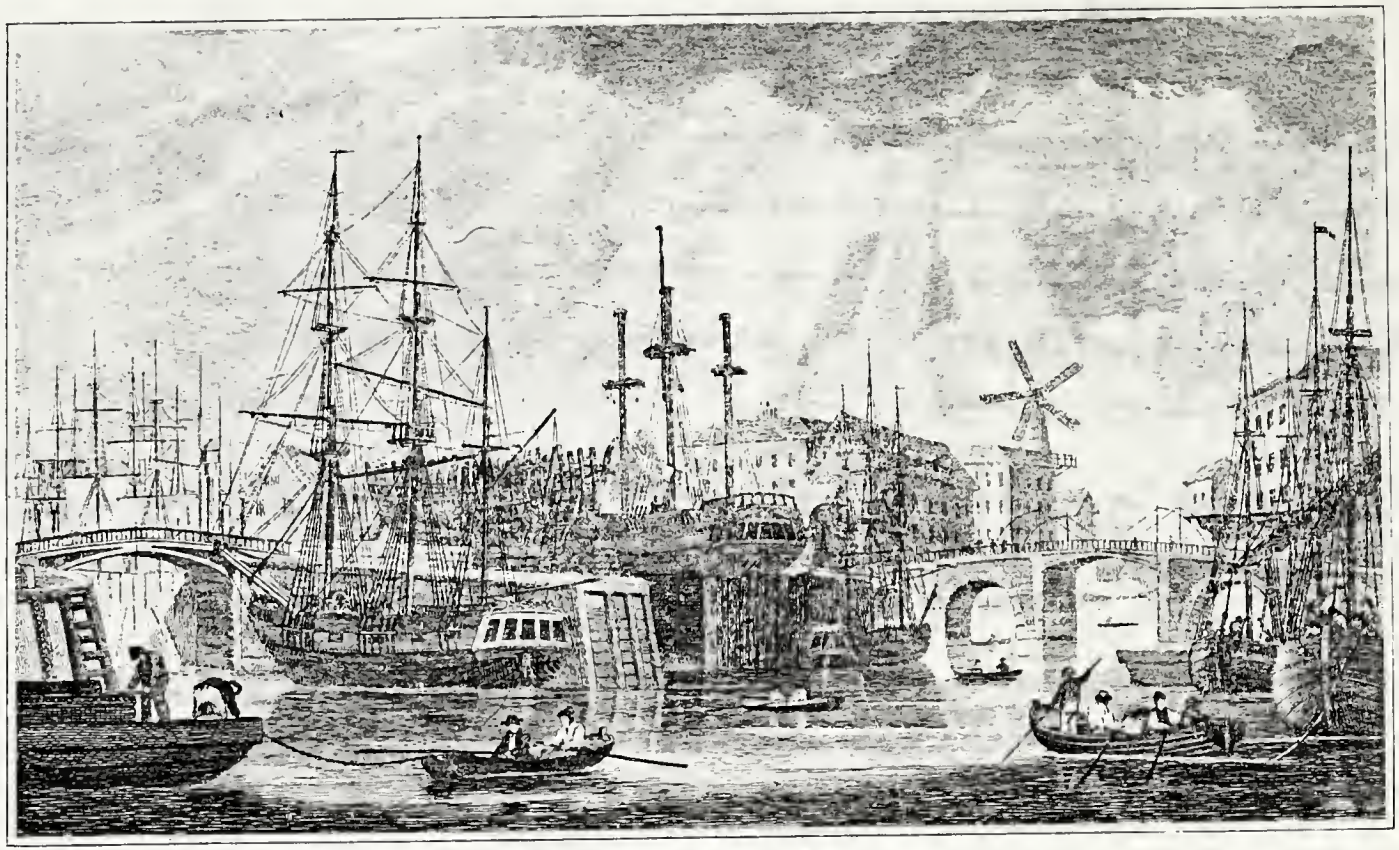


At the outbreak of the Civil War in 1642, Captain Crispin's father, William Crispin, threw in his lot with the Parliamentary Party, and having had a wide experience in command of various merchant ships, including the "Adventure," in 1634. He was Master of the "Fellowship" of 28 guns, commanded by Captain, afterwards Admiral Sir William Penn, when she sailed on her second voyage from Deptford, in the Thames, on October 12th, 1644. He did not long survive, however, as will be seen from the following entries in Penn's manuscript Journal,[17] in 1645, which state that

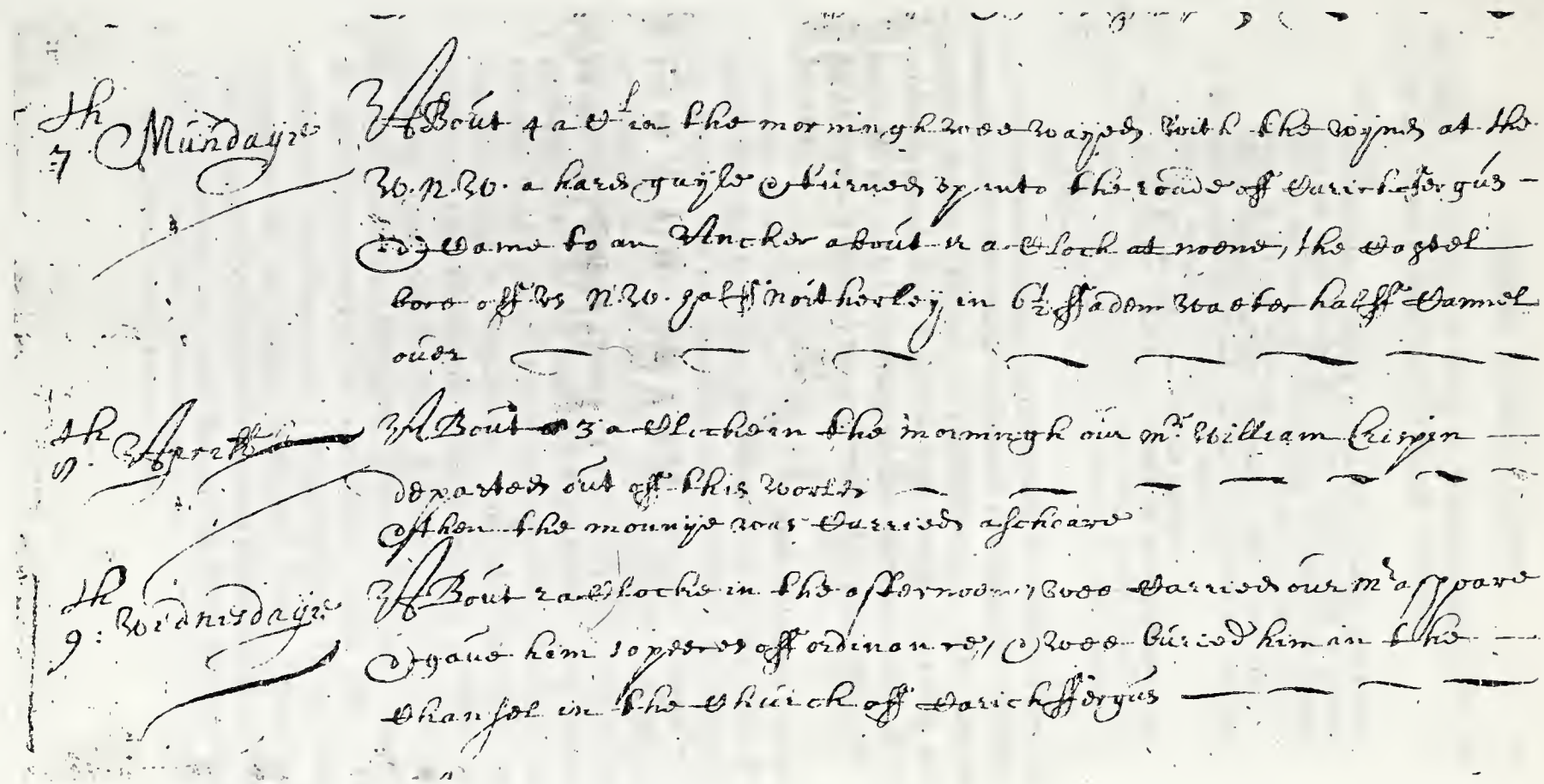
[15] J. A. Giles, translation of *Beati Lanfranci, Miraculum quo beata Maria Subvenit Willelmo Crispino Seniori, ubide Nobili Crispinorum genere agitur* I. (Paris, 1844) 348.

[16] The pedigree of the "Crispins-on-Hull," which this article gives in detail, was reviewed and approved by A. T. Butler, Portcullis, College of Arms, London, in a letter to the writer of that article, dated 18th July, 1927.

[17] Information supplied by Albert Cook Myers from his William Penn Collection.



Kingston-on-Hull, on the River Humber, Yorkshire, England, where Captain William Crispin was born and where his Ancesters lived. From an old Engraving.



Reproduction of Entries from the Original Manuscript Journal of the "King and Parliament" Warship "Fellowship," commanded by Captain, afterwards Admiral Sir William Penn, recording the Death of Captain William Crispin's Father, William Crispin (1602–1645), Master of the Ship, who died on Board, at Carrickfergus, Northeast Coast of Ireland, April 8th, 1645, and was buried there in the Chancel of the Church.

he died on board his ship at Carrickfergus, on the coast of County Antrim, northeast Ireland:

April 1645,

"7th. Mundaye ABout 4 a Cl in the morningh wee wayed with the wynd at the W. N. W. a hard gayle & turned up into the roade off Carickffergus & Came to an Ancker about 12 a Clock at noone, the Castel bore off vs N. W. halff northerley in 6½ ffadem waeter halff Cannel over

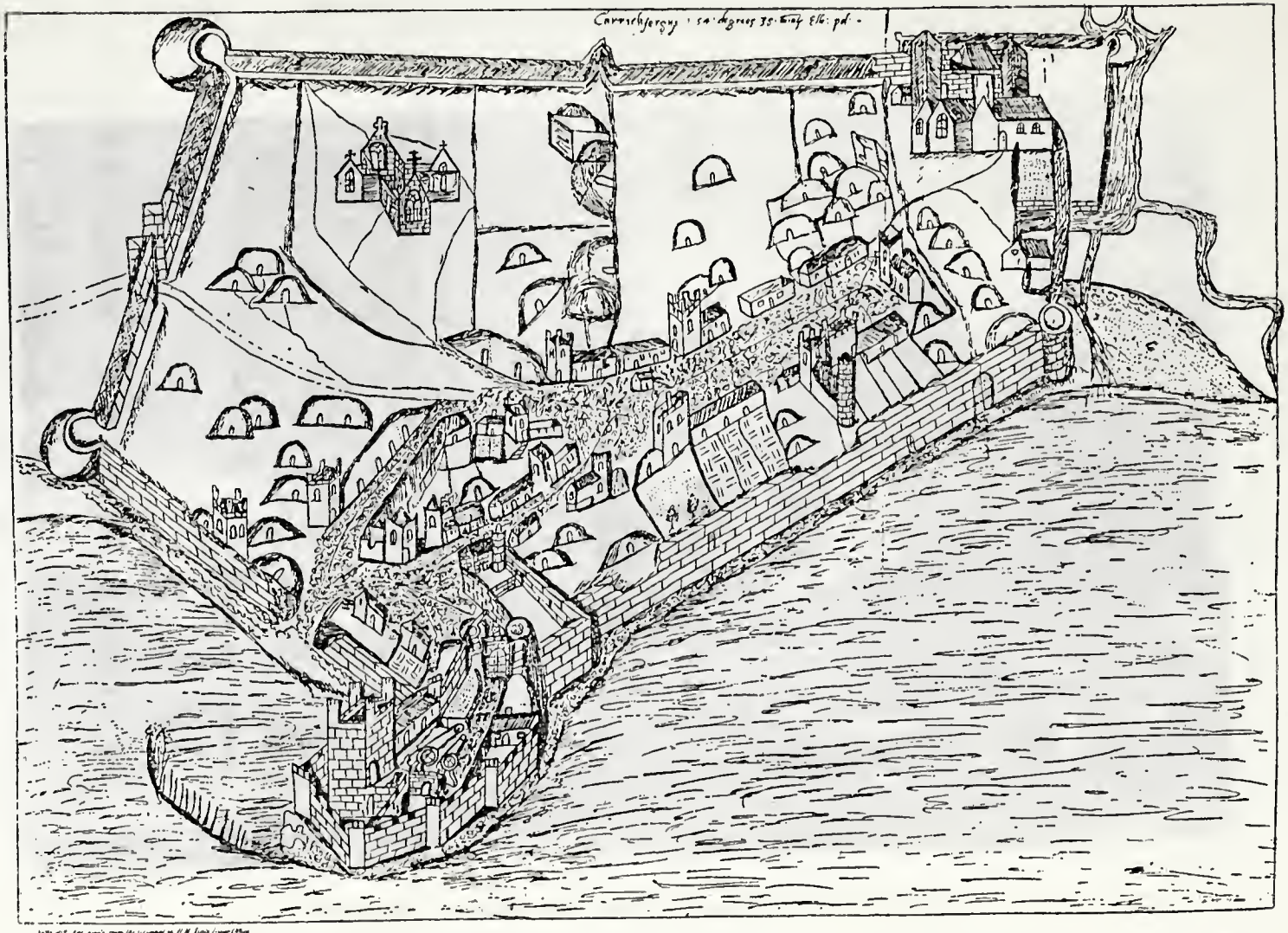
8th. Aprill ABout 3 a Clocke in the morningh our mr. William Crispin departed out off this World.
& then the mounye was Carried aschoare

9th: Wednesdaye ABout 2 a Clocke in the afternoone, wee Carried our mr ashoare & gave him 10 peeces off ordinance, & wee buried him in the Chansel in the Church off Carickffergus" [18]

A memorial window portraying St. Andrew, sailor and Apostle, has been dedicated to Captain Crispin's father in the Church at Carrickfergus. The bronze tablet beneath this window bears only his arms and parts of the exact wording of the entry concerning his death above referred to, as recorded in Admiral Penn's Journal.

In one of his letters, written in 1652, Captain Crispin states that he had been in the service of the state for ten years; thus he joined the navy in 1642, at the early age of 15. Presumably he made his first voyage with his father and was on the "Fellowship" man-of-war under Sir William Penn. It would appear more than probable that on the death of his father, Penn took an interest in the son of his old master and that this was the beginning of that great bond of friendship and esteem which afterwards existed between Admiral Sir William Penn and Captain William Crispin, for they are always found together, both on land and sea, and it was undoubtedly this association which led to the alliance of the Penn and Crispin families. In the Naval engagements in which Admiral Penn figured we find Captain Crispin until he was promoted to a separate command. On land, too, when Penn became Gov-

[18] Carrickfergus, County Antrim, Ireland.



Carrickfergus in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth. Castle in Foreground. In Left Background the Church, in which William Crispin was buried in 1645.

Carrickfergus Town and Castle. From a Modern Engraving.

ernor-General of the town and fortress of Kinsale, there also we find Captain Crispin, holding various offices of trust.

The first actual record we have of Captain Crispin at sea, was his appointment as purser of the "Truelove" frigate, on April 3rd, 1649,—"forasmuch as William Crispin hath been recommended for a faithful able man to mannage such an employment!" The warrant was signed by Admirals Deane and Blake. In early days every officer had to serve six or seven years as a seaman before he could get his commission, thus the dates would fit in exactly with the statement made by him in the letter referred to above. The "Truelove" was discharged on August 30th in the following year, when there was an amount of £2.5.7 due to him. Strangely enough just 20 years before, his father, William Crispin, made several voyages in the "Truelove" of Hull.

On August 6th, in the same year, the Admiralty Commissioners wrote to Colonel Deane that six new frigates were to be supplied with officers, and sent the petition and certificates of William Crispin for a purser's place in one of them. They instructed Deane, if he found the papers correct, to return Crispin as fit to be employed, which he apparently did, for in November, 1650, Crispin is recorded as Purser of the "Centurian," commanded by Penn, operating in the Irish Channel. On this ship he remained until he was discharged on the 19th of June, 1652.

It was in this year, 1652, in the midst of the conflict with the Dutch, that Crispin as a young naval purser, at the age of 25, entered the married state and thus allied himself with the family of Penn. His bride was Rebecca Bradshaw, the daughter of Ralph Bradshaw, by his wife Rachel Penn, sister of Admiral Sir William Penn, and daughter of Captain Giles Penn, who was grandfather of William Penn, the Founder of Pennsyl-

vania. The wedding ceremony took place in that quaint old London Church of St. Dunstan's, Stepney, in the County of Middlesex, on September 28th, 1652, as appears by the published registers of the parish,[19] as well as by Sir William Dugdale's Visitation of Lancashire in 1664–5.[20] The groom is described as "of the Tower liberty, mariner." On this same Tower Hill, London, within sight of the River Thames, Admiral Penn, with his son William Penn, aged 8, and others of his family, then were living, and it may have been that the Admiral's niece, Rebecca Bradshaw, met William Crispin while on a visit to her uncle, and that her courtship and marriage occurred while there.

In this part of London was spent the early married life of Crispin and his wife, their oldest child, William Crispin, being baptized June 24th, 1653, in the near by Church of St. Olave, Hart Street,[21] the place of worship, a little later, not only of Samuel Pepys, the diarist, but also of Sir William and Lady Penn with their children. From his abode near the historic old Tower of London, in this center of the maritime affairs of the period, Crispin went forth on his voyages, his first-born, it would seem, having come into the world when the father was far out at sea in the height of the Dutch engagements.

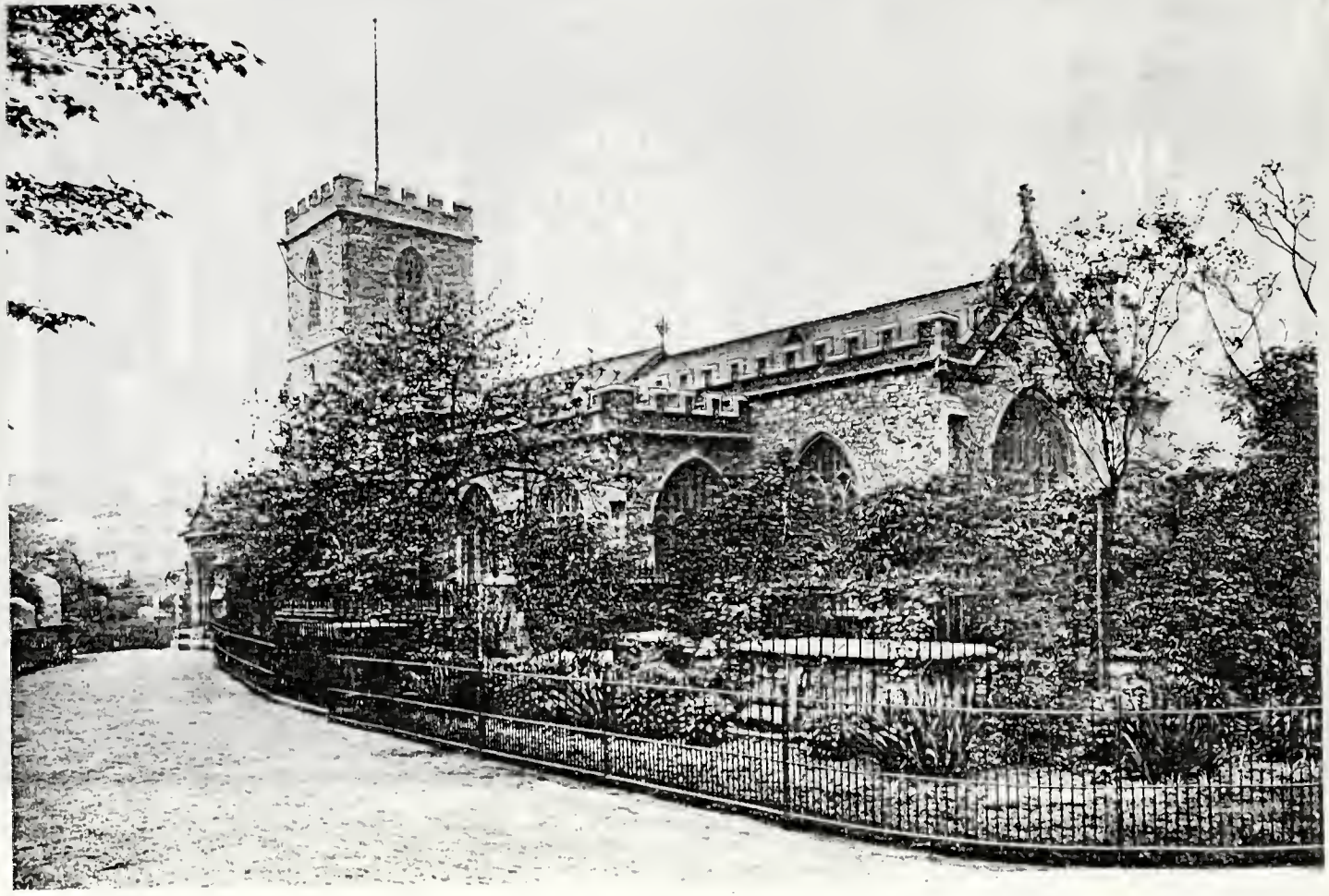
In the State Papers of the Public Record Office in London there is a letter written by William Crispin, when Purser of the "Fairfax," to J. Turner, November 22nd, 1652, saying that he had mustered Captain

[19] Vol. II. (Canterbury, 1899) 83.

[20] There appears in *The Bristol Pike*, by the Reverend S. F. Hotchkiss, M.A., in *Colonial and Revolutionary Families*, by John W. Jordan (in the sketch of *Captain William Crispin*, by Oliver Hough), in *Captain William Crispin and the Crispin Family*, by William Frost Crispin, and in the writings of others, the statement that Captain William Crispin was first married to Anne Jasper, the sister-in-law of Admiral Sir William Penn. This error can be traced to the statement, written in 1792, by William Crispin, of Philadelphia, a great grandson of Captain William Crispin. How he made this mistake is not known.

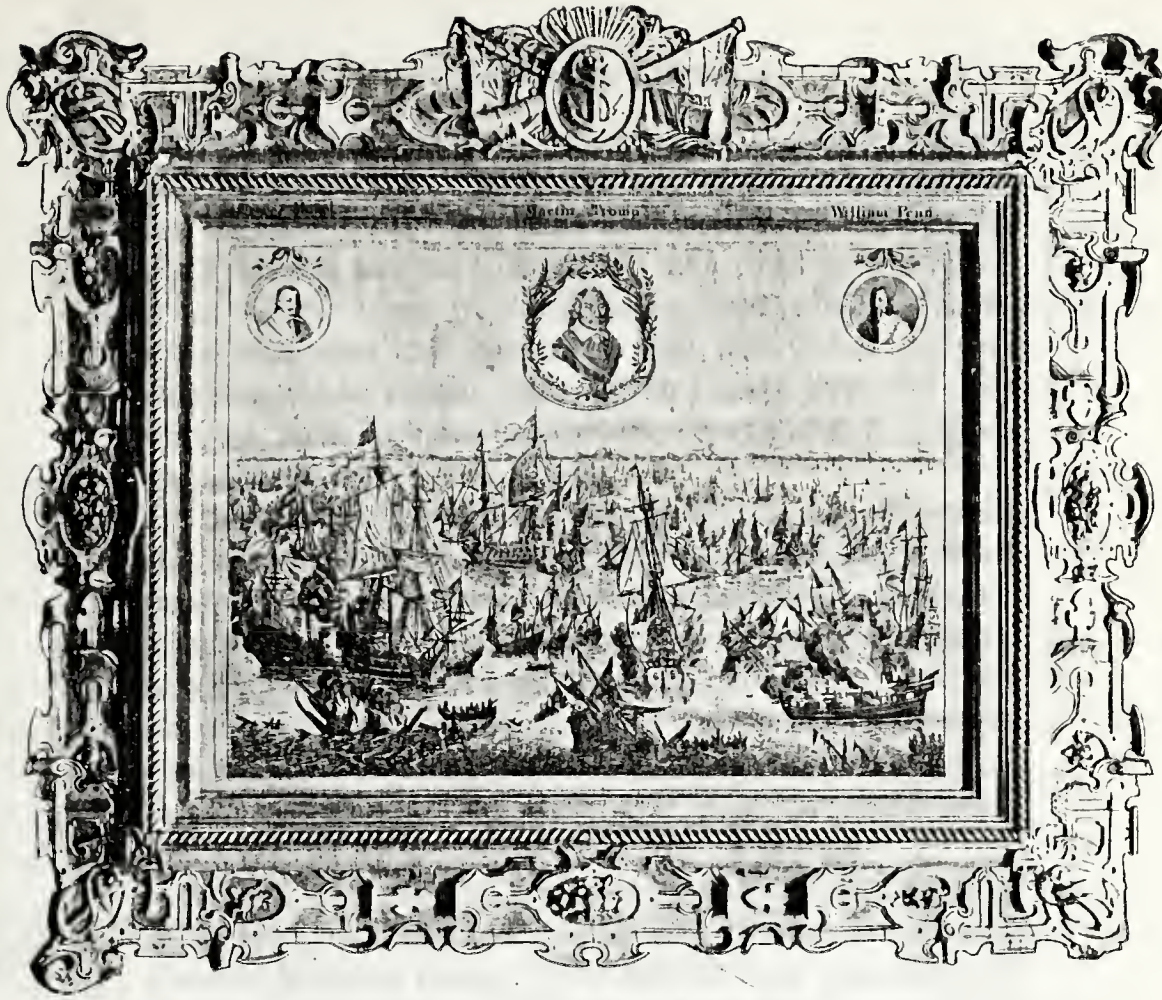
[21] *Registers, 1563–1700* (London, 1916) 60.

Church of St. Dunstan's, Stepney, London, in which Captain William Crispin was married, September 28th, 1652, to Admiral Sir William Penn's Niece, Rebecca Bradshaw, Daughter of Ralph Bradshaw, by his wife, Rachel Penn, daughter of Captain Giles Penn.



Church of St. Dunstan's, Stepney, London, in which Captain William Crispin was married, September 28th, 1652.

Interior of Church of St. Dunstans, Stepney, London, in which Captain William Crispin was married, September 28th, 1652.



Sea Fight of the English with the Dutch, 1653, Captain William Crispin participating.
From contemporary Dutch Print descending in the Penn Family.

Gold Naval Medal awarded Captain William Crispin by Parliament,
in the Dutch War, 1653. Made by Thomas Simon.

Lawson's men on the "Fairfax" and found more landsmen and boys than upon any of the State's ships for the last ten years; that he discharged 18, signing their tickets, and sent down 180 men to the "Fairfax" lying off the Hope in the Thames, that when they arrived and saw the landsmen, 100 would not go, but went to other ships. This letter shows that the Admiralty were preparing for the approaching conflict with the Dutch.

There were few regular naval vessels or officers at this period, and in times of war merchant ships were pressed into the service. As, however, every merchantman was to all intents and purposes a war-ship, ready at all times to defend herself against foreign privateers or pirates, little alteration was necessary, while the commanders of these ships were either appointed captains or acted as masters, and usually sailed with merely an addition to the ordinary personnel.

A fleet was sent by Cromwell against the Dutch in May 1653, commanded by Colonel George Monk and Colonel Richard Deane. This naval force was made up of three squadrons. Colonels Monk and Deane had direct command of the first or red squadron, consisting of 38 ships. Vice-admiral Penn commanded the second or white squadron of 33 ships, in which Captain William Crispin commanded the "Assistance," 180 men and 40 guns. Rear-Admiral John Lawson commanded the third or blue squadron of 34 ships. This fleet, after two previous pitched battles, captured and destroyed, on July 29th and 30th, 1653, between twenty and thirty Dutch ships of war, and captured 1350 prisoners, driving the Dutch to their own harbours. This was a very sanguinary battle. The total Dutch losses in killed, wounded and captured were about 6000 men, including the great Admiral Van Tromp, their commander, two Vice-Admirals and three Rear-Admirals.[22]

[22] Granville Penn, *Memorials of Sir William Penn*, I. (London, 1833) 507, citing "Colliber."

Captain Crispin was awarded a gold medal for his services in this battle by the English Parliament, by an order dated August 8th, 1653.[23] After this engagement the "Assistance" spent the remainder of the year cruising and conveying merchantmen, and preying on the Dutch commerce, as is shown by a considerable number of letters in the State Papers, from which it is evident that he was in command of a squadron operating at that time in the English and Irish Channels.

In the British Public Record Office[24] in Chancery Lane, London, is the following holograph letter (here reproduced) of Captain William Crispin to the Secretary of the Admiralty, written on board the war vessel "Assistance," 7 mo. [September] 12th, 1653:

S^{r}:

I re^{cd}: yours of y^{e} 6th Instant (but it was 3 dayes in coming downe) I thanke you for y^{t} faviour in Affourding me y^{t} Intelligence, pray Let me request you to doe me y^{e} Like ffaviour, when anything comes to you, w^{ch}: by y^{e} knowledge of I may be further Inabled to prosecute my duty to The Publique Service, pray Let this Inclosed be put vp in your next to y^{e} Gen^{ll}s:, I had not burthened you therewth: had I any other Conveniencie, Sir you will herein very much ffurther Ingadge him y^{t} is:

Sir yours very dissirvous to
Serve you
W^{m}: Crispin

ffrom Aboard y^{e} Assistance y^{e}
12th of y^{e} 7th mo: 1653:

Addressed in the same hand:
ffor my honord: ffriend Rob^{t}:
Blackborne Esq^{r}: Secretary
to y^{e} Right Hono^{ble}: y^{e} Com^{rs}: for the
Admiralty & navey These
℔: sent
Whithall

Wax seal impressed with his crest,
a demi griffin erased, with wings addorsed.

Letter endorsed in a contemporary hand:
12 7^{ber} 1653
Capt: Crispin to M^{r}
Blackborne.

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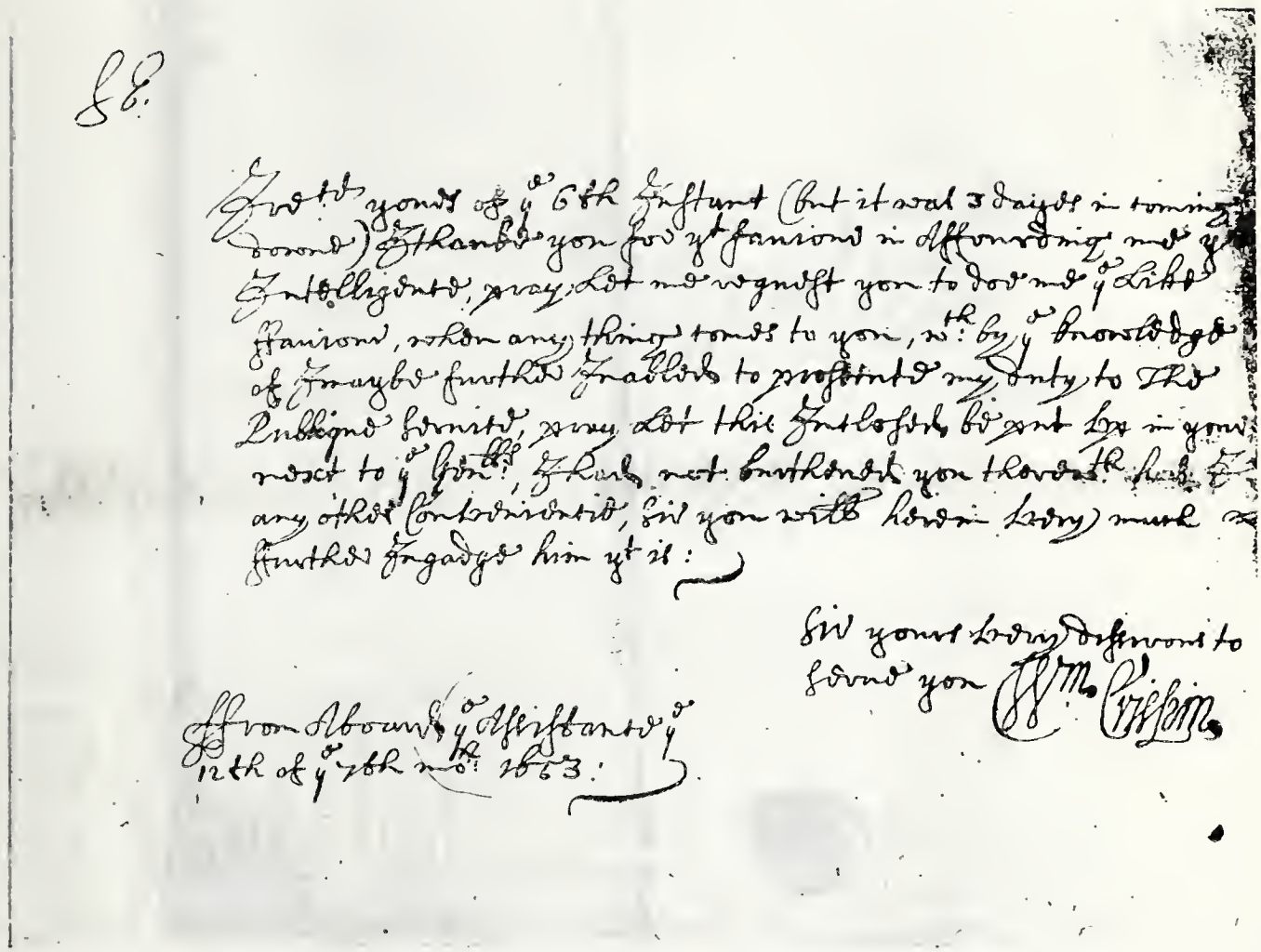
[23] House of Commons Journal.

[24] State Papers Domestic, Supplementary, Vol. 115, ff. 69, 70.



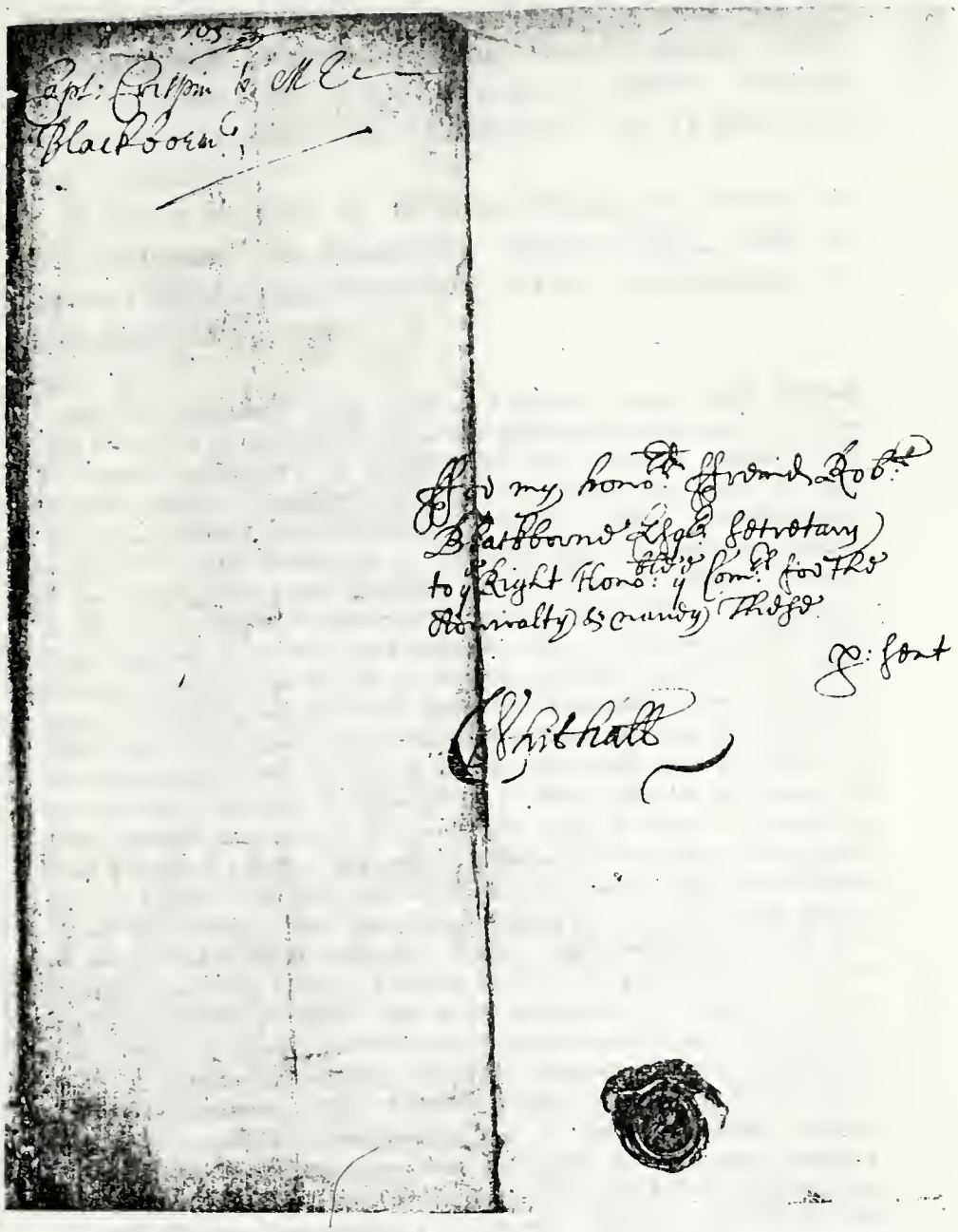
&c.

Rec.d yours of y.e 6th Instant (but it was 3 daies in coming) & thanke you for yt favour in Affourding me y.e Intelligence, pray Let me request you to doe me y.e Like favour, when any thing comes to you, wch by y.e knowledge of many further Occasions to present my duty to the Honble Board, pray Let this Intelligence be sent by ye next to y.e Gen.ll, & Lett not burthen you therein, & any other Contingencie, Sir you will have ye duty & further Engadge him yt is:

Sir your very Affectionate to Serve you Wm. Crispin

From Aboard y.e Assistance y.e 12th of y.e 7ber 1653.

ological Letter of Captain William Crispin to the Secretary of the Admiralty, written on the "Assistance," September 12th, 1653.



Address of Captain William Crispin's Holograph Letter of September 12th, 1653, with Wax Seal impressed with his Crest, a Demi Griffin erased, with Wings addorsed.

Seal Natural Size.

Among the ships in the squadron under his command were the "Warwick," Captain Godfrey; the "President," Captain Sparling; the "Nonsuch," Captain Penrose; the "Nightingale," Captain Humphreys; the "Hector," the "Sapphire," the "Pearl" and the "Hopewell."

A letter written by William Crispin on board the "Assistance," at Falmouth, October 22nd, 1653, to Robert Blackborne, Secretary of the Commissioners of the Admiralty, reads:

Honrd Si^{r}

The 10th Instant I being open of Plymouth Sound Cap^{t} Hattsell sent his whery of desiring to speake wth mee he Informed mee y^{t} itt was y^{e} Genn^{rlls} pleasure y^{t} I should wash and tallow & victuall for 5 Months severall Command^{rs} then att Plymouth had order to give mee advice thereof also Accordingly, I made use of y^{e} Present Spring & gott y^{e} s^{d} worke finished by y^{e} 18 Instant and then sett sayle desired in an order from Cap^{t} Hattswele to ply E^{t}ward betwene Portland & the Ile of Wight to meet y^{e} Speaker Cap^{t} Hattswell suposing y^{t} Cap^{t} Saunders in y^{e} Ruby had reecaved orders to succeede mee in this Station when I came to see y^{e} weather proved very foule and blew hard all Easterly so y^{e} 19th I putt into Falmouth where I meet y^{e} Warrwieke & Hopewell they both havinge men for mee y^{e} Warrwieke havinge aboard some of them a Month butt could nott be drawne to mee to make delivery of them y^{e} 21 y^{e} Ruby eame in by Reason of foule weather having noe Provision left upon y^{e} sight of his orders from y^{e} Genn^{ll} I find y^{t} his station is betwene Portland & y^{e} Gasquetts & nott further westward and nott one ship under my Comand mentioned in his list. Cap^{t} Saunders informes me y^{t} very lately one of o^{r} shipps was in sight with Cap^{t} Beach. Cap^{t} Saunde^{rs} was also 3 or 4 dayes past very neere a hollands frg^{tt} of 32 guns who all 3 as he sayth are about y^{e} Lands and so by permission I Intend to ply y^{t} way forthwith & nott to leave this station until I have a punctuall order to the contrary I have sent to Plymouth for y^{e} Saphire who I hope is Ready to sayle y^{e} Pearle is now about Silly y^{e} Hector & President I ordered severall dayes past to ply of y^{e} Lands end, but att present I doe nott heare they are there y^{e} Warrwicke wants a new maynmast as the Cap^{t} sayeth wants vietualls & is foule I purpose to send hir for Portsmouth y^{e} Hopewell wants victualls they two & y^{e} Ruby I am foreed to suply from aboard this frg^{tt} Si^{r} pray endeavo^{r} y^{t} y^{e} State may not be so abused by Cap^{t} Mills impresing men as now they are his order is, to press seamen but of about 40 men w^{ch} I have Receavd from him there is nott 4 seamen or men y^{t} were at sea they are all Plowmen thachers & Hedgers and taken from y^{e} sd Callings to y^{e} greate prejudice of the Country as y^{e} Justices of Peace doth testifie those that are seamen y^{t} he meets with he sufers

to be cleared upon feeing of y^e^ Counstables. S^r^ if there be any thing worthy heerin of y^e^ Com^s^ Knowledge pray acquaint them with itt. Si^r^ I Receaved in y^e^ Downes y^e^ Com^s^ Letter about sending of Cap^t^ Humphreis or Cap^t^ Sparlinge for Ierland and accordingly I did give Cap^t^ Humphreis y^e^ instructions y^e^ first of this Month and have in severall Letters given y^e^ Rg^tt^ Hon^ble^ y^e^ Com^s^ & Genners^ll^ an Accompt thereof I Remaine

S^r^
You^r^ very Humble servant in y^e^
Bonds of Love
W^m^ Crispin

Falmouth
From Aboard y^e^ Assistance
Frgg^tt^ y^e^ 22 of October
1653.

Addressed:
To his Honnr'd Freind
Robart Blackburne Esq.
Secretary to y^e^ Rg^tt^ Hon^ble^
y^e^ Com^rs^ for y^e^ Admiraltye
& Navy
These
present
Whitehall
Endorsed
22^d^ October 1653.
Cap^t^ Crispin to M^r^ Blackborn
from aboard y^e^ Assistance att
Falmouth

Seal gone [25]

Joseph Godolphin and other Judges of the Court of Admiralty write to the Council of State for Foreign Affairs on December 13th, 1653, as follows:

R^t^ Honoble

In obedience to yo^r^ Ord^r^ of ye 8^th^ of Decemb^r^ inst^t^, for stating y^e^ matt^r^ of Fact in y^e^ Case of three small French fishing vessells, taken by the Assistance Frigat, upon the Petition of M^r^ Samll Terick & orther English m^r^chants trading to France.

As to twoe of y^e^ said Shipps, viz: the S^t^ Andrew of Homflare, and the S^t^ Lewis of the same Wee find ye St. Andrew is of one hundred Tunn Burthen, seaven Gunns, bound upon a trading voyage to NewfoundLand; & returning laden with Fish and Oyle, shott five or six Gunns ag^t^ the Assistance Frigatt, who took y^e^ said Shipp before shee yeilded, which is with y^e^ Lading wholly french.

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[25] State Papers Domestic, Interregnum, Vol. 60. f. 63, in P. R. O.

The St Lewis is French both Shipp & lading, of seaven score tuñ Burthen, nine Gunns, & severall Murther^rs & was upon a fishing voyage to Cannady, & returned laden with about Eight hundr̃d weight of Beav^r Skynns, & Coates, besides Fish and Oyle, Sounds, and Toungs: That meeting y^e Assistance Frigot, they fought hir about an houre, and had one man killed, & six wounded, before taken.

All which appeares upon Examination of y^e Masters and Companye of y^e said twoe French Vessells, which are not yet condemned, but ready for sentence.

Wee have Enquired of y^e Proctor & Offic^rs of y^e Comwealth as to y^e third Shipp, which appeares both Shipp and Goods to be French, & as such to be condemned already by the name of y^e Nostre Dame of Houfleure to y^e Comwealth.

Which is y^e whole matt^r of Fact appearing to us. All which wee humbly submitt to yo^r Hon^rs wisdome being

R^t Honble
Your Hon^rs humble servants
Jo: Godolphin
Willm̃ Clerk
C. G. Cock.

D^rs Coms[26]
Decembe^r 13° 1653
Addressed:
For y^e Rt Hon^ble y^e
Comitteẽ of y^e Councell
of State for foreigne
Affaires
These
Endorsed:
13 Dec. 1653
Judges of the Adm^tle ther
report concerning the 3
vessells of Houflure[27]

Captain William Crispin on board the "Assistance" in Plymouth Sound, on December 20th, 1653, writes:

Right Hon^ble

The 9 Instant I mett with Cap^t. Martin in y^e Bristoll of y^e Lizard, he being ordered by y^e Rg^tt Hon^ble Generall Monck, to Command y^e w^t squadron, by whome I was sent to Plymouth y^e same day, with some hamburgers, & sweads shipps, I also then rec̃ an order from

[26] *i.e.*, Doctors' Commons.
[27] State Papers Domestic, Supplementary, Vol. 101. f. 7, in P. R. O.

him, to ply over for Ushant, to Cruee to & fro for 7 or 8 dayes as neere Brest, as w^th^ Conveniencye I might, and to take w^th^ mee y^e^ Nonsueh, then att Plymouth, y^e^ 10 Instant I sayled from Plymouth and stood over for y^e^ Fourne Rockke, the Nonsuch came thither to mee y^e^ 12 Foll, y^e^ 14 we both sayled within Ushant, and went into Conquett Roade, where wee Ankered a whille, then plyed in to y^e^ mouth of Brest river, and y^t^ eveninge we ankored in Cammaritt bay, hopeing in one of y^e^ s^d^ plaees to have found some of y^e^ Brest Men or Warr, butt Providence did nott so order itt, in Cammaritt bay sid a Flyboate of 8 guns with 5 or 6 other small freneh vessells, who all ran ashore where (night cominge on) we eould nott well get them off, the next morninge by ye Advice of Cap^t^ Penrose, wee sayled thence, and ankored in Conquett road, neere y^e^ s^d^ towne, I Caused o^r^ boates to feteh off two vessells being burtons one laden w^th^ wine from Nants, y^e^ other light, there being in y^e^ same place neere 30 sayle more, two of which I thought to be men of Warr (they rowing in with oares) the Contrary I know nott, they with y^e^ rest hauled close under y^e^ houses, w^ch^ were lined with whatt Musquetteers y^e^ Country sould affourd, w^th^ which (itt being also ½ ebb) they beate o^r^ boates off, butt through mercye to us without loss, the Nonsuch boate goinge in with a small gun, o^rs^ also returned with them, and attempted to sett y^e^ the (sic) s^d^ vessells a fier, but could nott, to make way for o^r^ boates I was drawne to fier out of o^r^ Frig^tt^, into y^e^ s^d^ towne, & Vessells, about 230 greate shott, which did y^e^ enemy to o^r^ sight mueh spoyle, they havinge only one gunn which they kept plyinge all y^e^ tyme att o^r^ Frigatt, till wee beate them from itt, the same afternoon spyinge a ship plyinge in towards brest, I sent the Nonsuch after her who y^t^ eveninge took her, she beinge a greate Hollands Fly boate of 8 guns Laden with wine from Nants, y^e^ next daye y^e^ wind veered westerly, we plyed off to Sea, y^e^ 18 I mett Cap^t^ Martin of Silly, and w^th^ him y^e^ Portland, he tould mee y^t^ I with the Nonsuch must returne for y^e^ other 7 or 8 dayes from whence wee Came, I then acquainted him with my Condition, o^r^ Frig^tt^ being every where defective and quite worne out for want of good repayre, hee tould mee y^e^ next morninge he would order a Surveigh upon her, butt att Midnight Foll wee had a very sore Storme att S^o^. S^o^. W^t^ which continued, with mueh violence 28 howers, in which tyme all o^r^ sayles att y^e^ yard blew away, and the ship provinge very Leake, I was forced to spoone afore itt till we were to y^e^ E^t^ward of Torbay there meetinge y^e^ wind all Northerly, I plyed away for Plymouth to speake w^th^ Cap^t^ Hattsell and to fitt o^r^ ship to ply for Portsmouth, unto which place I must Imediately repayre, because I cannott be fitted & supplyed heere att this plaee, o^r^ wants being so greate, I am just now eome to an ankor heere, and att present humbly Crave leave to subscribe

Rg^tt^ Hon^ble^

Your Realy Devoted servant

W^m^ Crispin

Plymouth sound
Assistance Frig^{tt} ye 20
of y^{e} 10 month 1653.

Addressed:

For the spe^{t}iall service of y^{e} State
To the Rig^{tt} Hon^{ble} y^{e} Comm^{rs}
for the Admiralty & Navy
Humbly present Thess
Whitehall.

Plymouth sound
From aboard y^{e} Assistance Frg^{tt}
y^{e} 20th of December 1653
att 11 att night W^{m} Crispin.

Endorsed:

20 Decemb: 1653
C. Crispin

Seal broken in half. Three lions rampant.[28]

Whitelock in his "*Memorials,*" page 578, gives the date of this action as December 28th, 1653, whereas according to the above letter, which is dated 20 December, it must have taken place on the 15th of that month.

There was much dissatisfaction among the seamen in the Fleet, and they drew up and signed a petition which they intended to present to the Lord Protector, against the system of the press gang[29] and other grievances, by which the men complained they were confined on ships under a degree of thraldom and bondage to the utter ruin of their families, and that their pay was sometimes detained for as much as 20 months. They prayed for a relief of those grievances, also that they might reap some of the fruits of their bloodshed and hardships, and have the same freedom and liberty to serve as the Dutch seamen "against whom they have been such instruments in the Lord's hand for the good of the country." Admiral Penn on receiving this petition immediately called a council of war to decide whether it was lawful for the seamen to tender their

[28] State Papers Domestic, Supplementary, Vol. 115, No. 298, in P. R. O.

[29] A body of men under a captain, who had authority to "press" or compel the service of the subject for the defence of the realm; in other words, enforced service.

grievances by way of petition. The council met on board the "Swiftsure" on October 17th, 1654, and decided in general favour of the men. The following officers were the members of the Council:—Vice-Admiral John Lawson, Rear-Admiral Dakins, Captains William Crispin, Jonas Poole, Benjamin Blake, John Lambert, Leon Harris, Richard Lions, Edward Morcock, John White, Richard Hodges, William Hannum, Clark, William Vessey, Henry Fen, Robert Story, Hawkes, Lightfoote, and Hubert, Lieutenants Haward, Pride, Trafford, Hall and Wilkinson, and Mr. John Bear, Master of the "Falmouth."[30]

Cromwell in 1654 sent a secret expedition of thirty-eight ships under Admiral Penn to the West Indies, England then being at peace with Spain. Vice-Admiral Goodson and Rear-Admiral Dakins accompanied the fleet and General Venables was placed in command of the soldiers.

The "Laurel," commanded by Captain Crispin, was in Penn's squadron and carried 160 seamen, 30 soldiers and 40 guns. Fifteen ships, some from each squadron, sailed under Rear-Admiral Dakins from Spithead, on Wednesday, December 20th, 1654. The "Laurel" was one of them, as we learn from a letter given below, written by Captain William Crispin, on December 26th, 1654, off the Lizard, to the Commissioners of the Admiralty, which he must have considered of great importance, for he wrote, as will be noted under the address,—

"hast hast post hast
wth spead."

"Right Hono^{b}^{le}

I being ordered by Reare Admirall Dackines, to Lay out to speeke wth any shipp or Vessell, homeward bound, & when any opertunity p: sented to give your Hono^{rs} an account of our Condition, Blessed be God y^{e} Major Gen^{ll}, & all The rest Aboard This Squadron are well, we want only y^{e} Indian who was not in our Company since we

[30] Clarendon State Papers, Vol. 49, f. 84, Bodleian Library, Oxford.

came to sea, The wind held Faire wth us till yesterday morning, we have it now at SSW, being in y^{e} Latitude of 46 deg: & 50 Min: having nothing Further y^{ts} worthey your Hono^{rs} Cognicence I humbly crave leave to subscribe my selfe

Right Hono^{ble}
Your Very humble
serv^{t}
W^{m} Crispin

Lawrell Frig^{tt} y^{e} 26th xb̃er
at 2 in y^{e} Afternowne, being 117 Leagues
WSW of y^{e} Lizard 1654.

Addressed:

For y^{e} spetiall service of y^{e} State
To y^{e} Right Hono^{ble} y^{e} Com^{rs} For
The Admiralty & Navey
These p: sent
Att Whitehall

Notes on the outside

Lawrell Frig^{tt}. y^{e} 26th xber
at see
W^{m} Crispin
hast hast post hast
wth spead

Gent^{n} If This come to your hand pray cause it to be Fourthwth Conveyed into any of y^{e} Post masters hands, to be hasted up accordingly

W^{m} Crispin

To any of y^{e} Comand^{ers} of y^{e} Comõnwealthes shipps in y^{e} Channell p:sent These

p Cadwallader Cripps
M^{r} of the Shipp
Marey

Ree at Sittingbourn past 4 [?8]
Rochester past 11 at night
Receaved att Canterbury
past 4 in the afternone

Seal in two halves:
On a shield, three lions rampant.[61]

On December 26th the remainder of the fleet sailed, arriving in the Barbadoes on January 29th, 1655, where they planned their campaign. It was decided to capture Hispaniola. Accordingly, the fleet sailed on March 31st, 1655, and arrived in sight of St. Domingo on April 13th, where soldiers were landed the same day. Captain Crispin remained outside, sailing along the shore for observation. On April 24th the "Journal of the

[61] State Papers Domestic, Interregnum, Vol. 91. f. 135, in P. R. O.

Expedition" says "Letter at 11 o'clock at night came from General Venables and the Rear Admiral on shore" (the latter in command of a party of sailors on land service). The General said that Captain Crispin had discovered a landing place to the northward of Fort Jeronimo in a little sandy bay, and that the army would march there that evening or the next morning. After fighting for several days with no results, they re-embarked and sailed on Friday, May 4th, for the Island of Jamaica, which they decided to attempt to take, and arrived in the harbour there on May 10th, excepting Captain Crispin's ship which continued to reconnoitre outside.

An attack was immediately made and the Spanish surrendered on May 17th, having offered little resistance. In this attack it has been said by Captain William Crispin's great-grandson, that he fired the first and third shots which felled the flagstaff and that the Spaniards thereupon surrendered.

It was decided shortly afterwards, on account of the scarcity of provisions, that part of the fleet should return to England, 15 ships remain in Jamaica and three go to New England for supplies. Captain Crispin remained with the "Laurel," although he desired to return.

Admiral Penn and General Venables sailed for home on Monday, June 25th, with the ships selected to leave, having placed Vice-Admiral Goodson in command, who then became Admiral. Rear-Admiral Dakins thus became Vice-Admiral, and Captain Crispin, Rear-Admiral. Granville Penn in his *Memorials of Sir William Penn* at this point says, "Some of the captains expressed their desire to go home, notwithstanding their vessels remained, *viz.*, Rear-Admiral Captain Crispin (of the Laurel), Captain Newberry and Captain Story."[32]

[32] Vol. II. (London, 1833) 108.

On June 9th, 1655, Generals Penn and Venables and Captain Gregory Butler on board the "Swiftsure" before their departure for England issued instructions appointing Captain William Crispin, Robert Wadeson and Thomas Broughton, to take charge of supplying the English forces in the Island and they were called by the home authorities "Commissioners for Supplying Jamaica," or "Commissioners in New England appointed to provide provisions for the ships in Jamaica." Of these, Wadeson was the Treasurer of the English Navy, and Broughton was a merchant, living in Boston, Massachusetts, of which city he was a prominent and influential citizen. In 1652 Broughton received the right to make a wharf on his ground by the waterside at Center Haven, near the Ferry which operated from Boston to Charlestown and close to the site of the present Copps Hill Burial Ground. He was a Selectman of Boston, 1658–1660. James Oliver was named to serve on the Commission in case Broughton was deceased or otherwise absent. He was the son of Elder Thomas Oliver, several times a selectman, and also an influential citizen of Boston. He was Captain of one of the eight companies from that city which served in King Phillip's War.[33]

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Captain Crispin and Wadeson were ordered to take three ships to New England, supply them with victuals and provisions for the forces in Jamaica for six months at a cost of £10,000 and convey them back to Jamaica with all possible speed. They left the West Indies with the "Falcon" Flyboat, "Adam and Eve" and the "Golden Falcon," which boats were compelled to sep-

[33] James Savage, *Genealogical Dictionary*, I. (Boston, Mass., 1860) 263; Charles Henry Pope, *Pioneers of Massachusetts*, (Boston, 1900) 71; *New England Historical Genealogical Register*, XXXVII., 298; Justin Winsor, *Memorial History of Boston* (Boston, Mass., 1881) Vol. I. 562, Vol. II., pages VII.–VIII.; *Boston Town Records, 1634–1661* (Boston, 1877) 112, 119; Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, *Top. Des. Boston* (Boston, 1871). Some of the references about Broughton and Oliver have been received from the author's kinsman, Thomas Butler, of Philadelphia.

arate at sea, as they had a very rough voyage. The captain of the "Adam and Eve" having died on the way to Boston was buried at sea; the ships arrived in a badly battered condition requiring considerable repairs. The three Commissioners immediately made a report to the Commissioners of the Admiralty in London citing the above facts, also stating that they thought the boats would be repaired and provisioned for the voyage to Jamaica in about five or six weeks. This report was signed in Boston, on August 29th, 1655, by all the Commissioners. Captain Crispin returned to England early in 1656, in the "John" frigate, commanded by Captain John Leverett. That Captain Crispin held the rank and title of Colonel while in the West Indies is borne out by the Orders of the Council of State, dated February 13th, 1656, which report refers to the accounts of *Colonel* Crispin and others, employed by Generals Penn and Venables, to purchase provisions in New England for the forces at Jamaica.[34]

Crispin was in London on April 24th, 1656, on which day he wrote to the Commissioners of the Admiralty the following holograph letter (here reproduced), which is in the British Public Record Office,[35] in London:

Right Hono^{ble}:

I have Considered y^{e} matter, Vpon w^{ch}: you were pleased to send for, & so strictly Examine me y^{e} other day, About Jamaica Hides, what I then tould you was True, but having sinee spocken wth: Gen^{ll}: Penn, I am by his direction put into A better Cappassity to answer to your Examination About it, Viz^{t}: y^{e} said hides (being About Seaven Hundreed) were delivered by Cap^{tn}: Hodges to be disposed of by me, for Gen^{ll}: Penns Use, Vnto whom sinee my return I have given an accompt Thereof, who ordered me to Let you know so mueh, & y^{t} if you dissird A further Accompt of y^{t} Parsell (before mentioned) he is readey to give it when you please, so having nothing further to trouble your hono^{rs}: wth: I remaine,

Right Hono^{ble}:

Your humble Serv^{t}:

W^{m}: Crispin

[34] *Calendar of State Papers, Colonial, 1574–1660.* (Lond., 1860) 437.

[35] State Papers Domestie, Interregnum, Vol. 139, f. 57.

Right Hono.ble

I have considered y.e matter, upon w.ch you were pleased to send for, & so strictly Examined me y.e other day, about Jamaica Affairs, what Action could you was Tried, but having since spoken with Sr Geo. Ayscue, I am by his direction put into another capacity, to answer to your Examination about it, viz.t y.e Fair Hope (being about Seaven Hundred) was delivered by Capt. Rodgers to be disposed of by me, for Hon.ble Penns Esq.r, Into whom since my return I have given an account thereof, who ordered me to let you know soe much, & yt if you desire further account of y.e Ketch (being not mentioned) he is ready to give it when you please: so having nothing further to trouble your Hono.rs with I remain

Your Hono.rs

London y.e 24th April 1656.

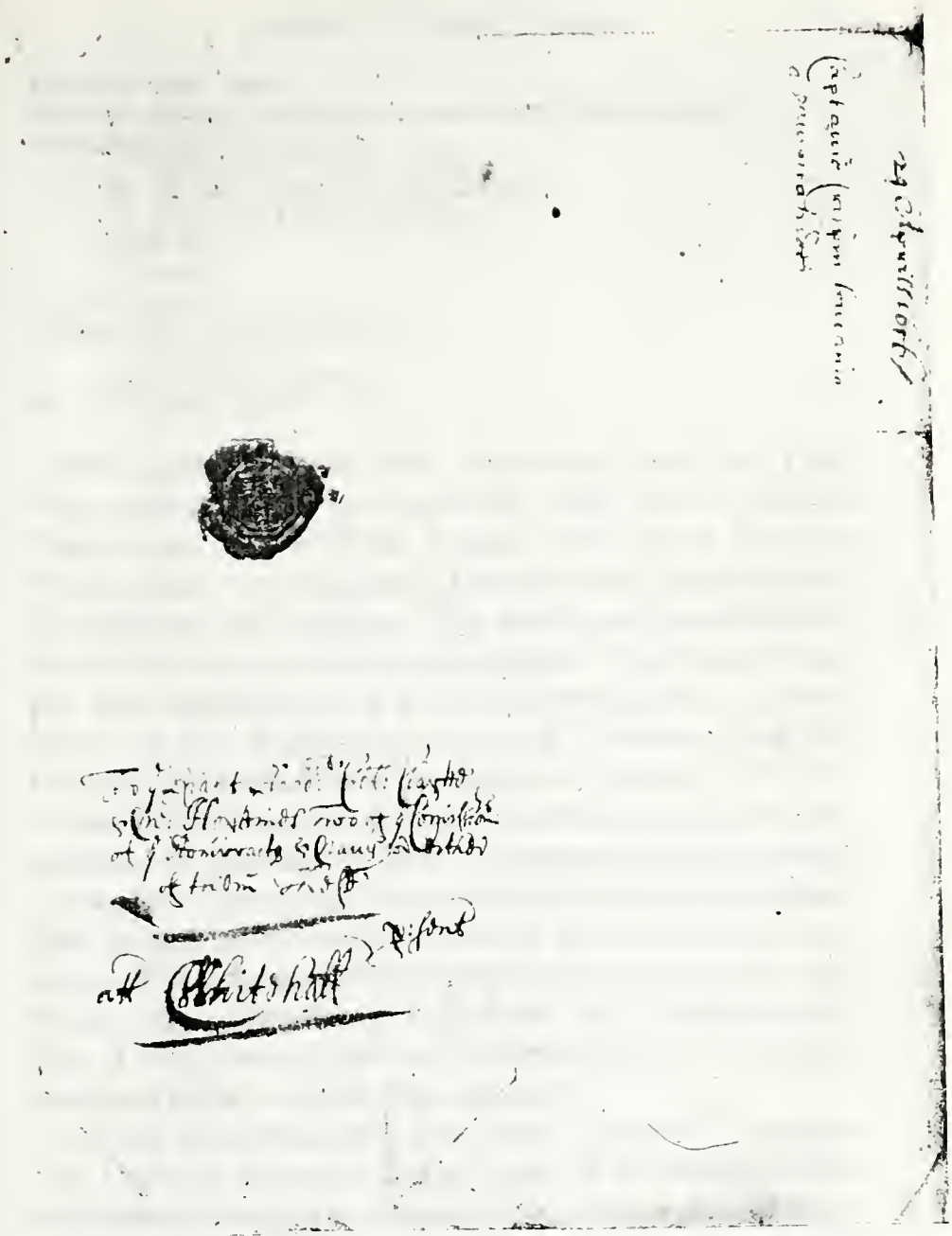
Right Hono.ble

your humble Servt

Wm Crispin

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE
HOME OFFICE

Holograph Letter of Captain William Crispin to the Commissioners of the Admiralty, dated London, April 24th, 1656.



Address of Captain William Crispin's Holograph Letter of April 24th, 1656, with Wax Seal impressed with his Arms, on a Shield Three Lions rampant.

Seal Natural Size.

London y^e^ 24th Aprill
Wax seal bearing his arms on a shield, three lions rampant.
Addressed in the same hand:
To y^e^ Right Hono^ble^: Coll: Clarke
& M^r^: Hopkines Two of y^e^ Comission^rs^.
of y^e^ Admiralty & Navy or either
of them These
P^r^:sent
att Whitehall
Endorsed in a contemporary hand:
24 Aprill 1656
Captaine Crispin touching
Jamaica hides.

The Commissioners of the Admiralty, May 21st, 1656, had reported that in December 1654, when General Penn went to the West Indies, there went also the "Catherine," a serviceable Dutch vessel which carried 240 soldiers and 30 guns. She was never mentioned in any of the lists and never returned. They report that she was employed on a private commission by special order of His Highness, the Lord Protector and the Council, that she had a considerable quantity of hides taken from Jamaica to New England and there disposed of by Captain Crispin. It appears from the letter of Captain Crispin to the Admiralty, above reproduced, that he had been closely examined concerning this matter, and that he had afterwards had an interview with Penn, who ordered him to inform the Commissioners that if they desired further information he, Penn, was ready to give it, when they pleased.

Oliver Cromwell had instructed General Venables and Captain Gregory Butler (one of Cromwell's special commissioners in Jamaica) to deliver this ship to Admiral Penn, which they did by special order dated December 14th, 1654.[36]

Meanwhile Penn and Venables arrived at Spithead on August 31st, 1655, and were immediately sent to the Tower, the reason being given that they had disobeyed

[36] Granville Penn, *Memorials of Sir William Penn*, Vol. II. (Lond., 1833) 29-30.

orders by returning to England. The real cause of their imprisonment was that Cromwell knew they both favored the exiled Charles, then residing on the continent, he having intercepted a letter written to Charles by Penn promising support. Penn was soon released, however, but was dismissed from service and retired to his estates in Ireland.

Many of the most prominent men in the Navy about this time were becoming very much dissatisfied with Cromwell for placing the authority of the army over the navy. Cromwell had hardly a friend among the sea commanders, except his land admirals, and of these last scarcely any were cordially attached to him. Principles and sentiments which had never been extinguished, but had remained inactive only through restraint, in the hearts of the seamen, began to ferment. Both officers and men (together with a large portion of the nation) had their eyes silently turned towards their exiled prince.

They had done most of the fighting for a number of years past with the foreign foes of England, and they had subdued and conquered much territory, and felt they had not received proper recognition for their services, being either dismissed or superseded by Cromwell's army officers. Most of these naval officers had been at sea, fighting the enemies of the whole English people, many of whom were royalists at heart and were lukewarm in their devotion to Cromwell and his party; Penn and Crispin belonged to this group, and when the naval party began to plan for the Restoration, they were among its leaders; this movement was afterwards consummated by General Monk. The leaders of the West Indies Expedition and their subordinates were in favour of the King, especially as they had not been in sympathy with this expedition, and when Spain declared war against England, on this account, a number of officers resigned from the service. Captain Crispin

was probably one of these, and they with the officers whom Cromwell had dismissed as well as their friends in the service, formed the naval party which was active in the Restoration.

The Fifth Monarchy[37] men in 1656 held meetings and began to prepare for a revolt. The naval party and Royalists hearing of it, attempted to turn it to their benefit. An agreement was reached in March, 1657, and an uprising against Cromwell decided upon. The men "behind the curtain" on behalf of the Naval party, says Secretary Thurloe in his report, were "Vice-Admiral Lawson, Colonel Okey, Captain Crispin, Captain Lyons, Captain Dakins (Rear-Admiral of the West Indies Expedition) and some others." This scheme was doomed to failure, as it was discovered and frustrated, but the naval party continued secret activities in conjunction with other royalists. Nothing further is heard of Captain Crispin in reference to this matter. However, as Penn had lost all of his influence the chances of Captain Crispin obtaining a command at sea were very remote, so he acquired and took command of the "Boston Merchant," on a trading expedition from London to America, in July, 1656, but met with very stormy weather and was wrecked on the coast of Ireland.[38] It is not known whether he followed Penn to Ireland immediately after this unfortunate occurrence, or whether he remained in England working with others of the naval party, who were undoubtedly in

[37] Fifth Monarchy Men, the name of a Puritan sect in England, which for a time supported the Government of Oliver Cromwell in the belief that it was a preparation for the "Fifth Monarchy," that is for the monarchy which should succeed the Assyrian, the Persian, the Greek and the Roman, and during which Christ should reign on earth with His saints for a thousand years. These sectaries aimed at bringing about the entire abolition of the existing laws and institutions, and the substitution of a simpler code based upon the law of Moses. Disappointed at the delay in the fulfilment of their hopes, they soon began to agitate against the government and to vilify Cromwell.

[38] Chancery Decrees and Orders, in P. R. O.

constant communication with Penn. Nevertheless, he was in Ireland soon after the Restoration, for the *Council Book of the Corporation of Kinsale, 1652–1800,*[39] refers to the reading at the meeting on July 18th, 1662, of a letter of protection from arrest granted to William Crispin by Thomas Amory, dated June 20th, 1662.

Admiral William Penn took a very important part in the final events of the Restoration in 1660, for which he was knighted and made Commissioner of the Admiralty and Governor of the Town and Fortress of Kinsale. He was likewise Victualer for the Royal Navy. In April, 1665, Captain Crispin appears as Deputy Victualer at Kinsale.[40] He was also active in the management of other public affairs in and about the Fort and Town, which is made evident by many letters written by him to the Commissioners of the Admiralty, beginning with one, dated Kinsale, February 25th, 1664,[41] and ending with one for the year 1669.

Most of these letters refer to accounts for funds due to him and others for repairs to ships and matters of this kind, which came under his jurisdiction, but the government of Charles II. paid scant attention to requests for money.

Captain Crispin's first wife Rebecca, *née* Bradshaw, may have died at Kinsale in the early 1660's.[42] At any rate, in 1665, he was married a second time to Jane Chudleigh. Her father was Captain John Chudleigh (died 1653),[43] of Kinsale, who is mentioned as early as 1647 as engaged in naval shipbuilding in Ireland.[44] He was descended from the Chudleighs of the ancient

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[39] By Richard Caulfield, 1879.

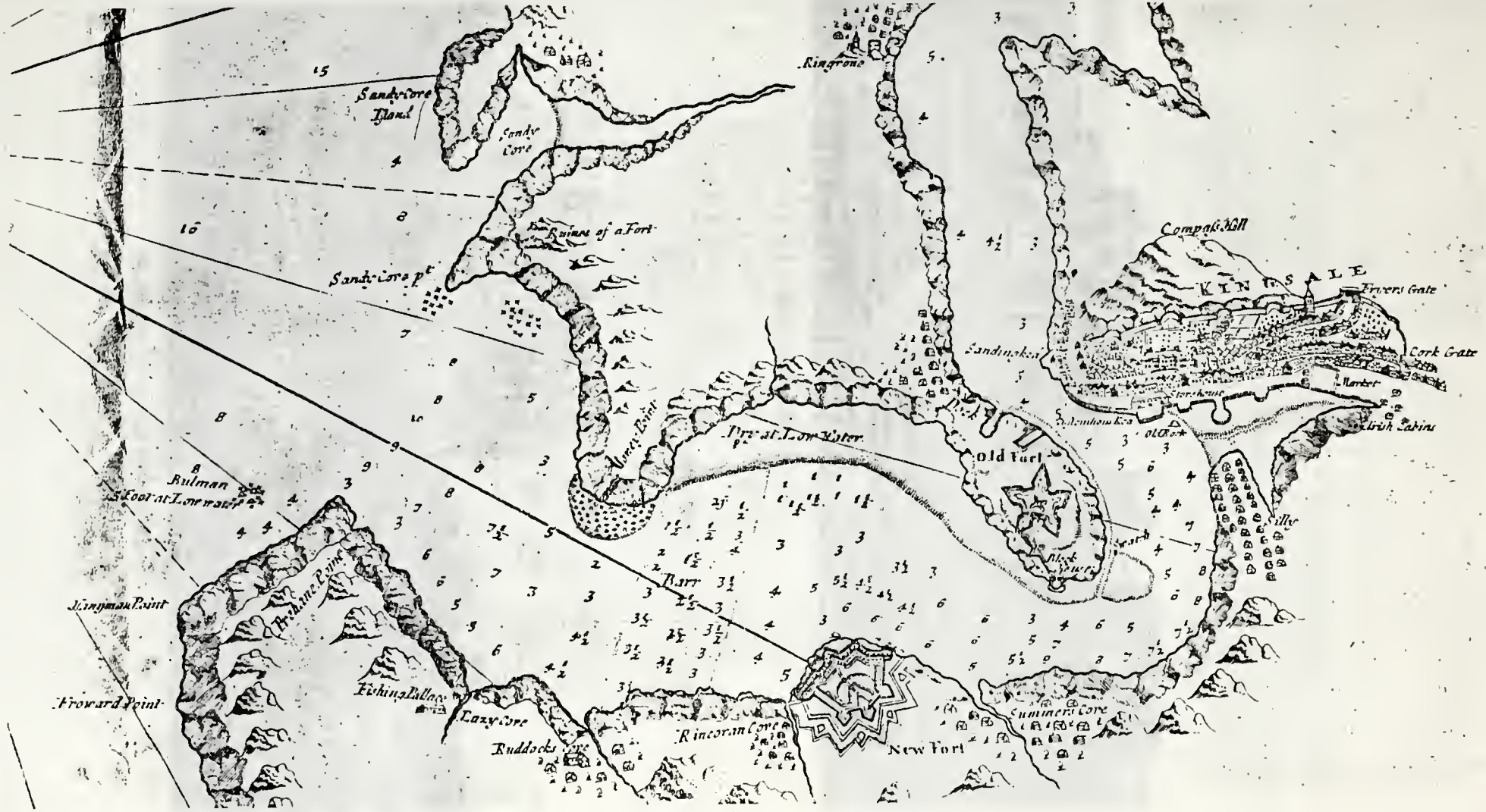
[40] *Cal. State Papers Domestic, 1666–1667* (Lond., 1864) 441.

[41] State Papers, Domestic, Supplementary, Bundle 136, in P. R. O.

[42] Ralph Bradshaw, her father, in his will, dated 1667, refers to her as deceased.

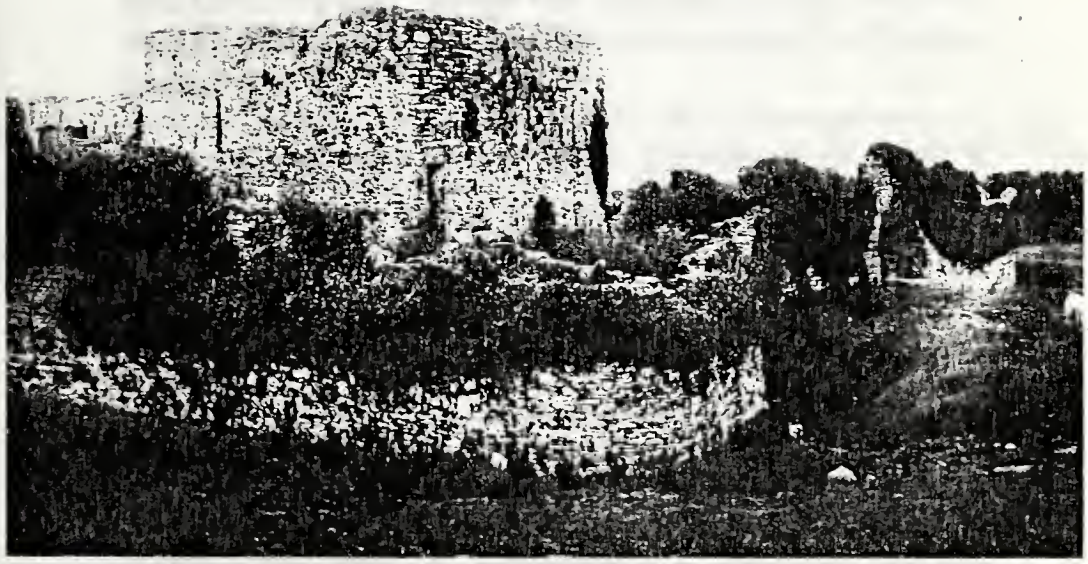
[43] Will of John Chudleigh, of Kinsdale, probated 1653.—*Indexes to Irish Wills,* Vol. II. Cork and Ross, Cloyne (London, 1910) 21.

[44] MS. Admiralty Account Generals Bill Books, Vol. 5:176, in P. R. O.



Map of Kinsale and Vicinity in the Time of Captain William Crispin.

Ruins of Old Kinsale Fort.



Tower, Ruins of Old Kinsale Fort.

landed gentry of Devonshire, in England, as reported in the heraldic visitations of that county,[45] as represented by a baronetcy, 1622–1645,[46] and as entered in the matriculate registers of Oxford and Cambridge Universities. Beginning with Captain Chudleigh, the Chudleighs for a century and a half, according to the chief annalist of Kinsale, were one of the prominent families of the town. They were not only "eminent ship builders," in the earlier period, but at times held important public office, three of the name serving as Sovereigns of Kinsale.[47]

In 1649, the inhabitants of the Town of Kinsale, declaring for the Commonwealth, John Chudleigh was of strategic assistance in the seizure of Kinsale Fort from the Royalists.[48] Chudleigh's most signal service to the Parliamentary cause, however, as recited in the records and histories of Ireland and on the monument of his son Thomas in Kinsale Church, was in 1652 as a participant in General Edmund Ludlow's reduction of Ross Castle, on an island in the Lakes of Killarney, in County Kerry. Effective use was made of boats built by Chudleigh at Kinsale, brought in parts overland and rebuilt by him on the lake. "Of good estate and good repute" wrote the Commissioners in referring to Chudleigh, at this time, in a letter to General Ludlow.[49]

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[45] Chudleigh of Ashton, in J. L. Vivian, *Visitations of the County of Devon,* Part I (Exeter, 1895) 189–190; *Visitations of the County of Devon, 1564,* (Exeter, 1881) 52–54; *Visitations of the County of Devon, 1620,* Pub. Harleian Society, VI. (London, 1872) 59.

[46] George E. Cokayne, *Complete Baronetage,* I. 1611–1625 (Exeter, England, 1900) 206–207; Sir Bernard Burke, *General Armory,* (London, 1878) 193.

[47] Richard Caulfield, *Council Book of Kinsale* (1879), pages xcvi, 9, 10, 433, 434.

[48] Richard Caulfield, *Council Book of Kinsale* (1879), pages 357–358.

[49] *Ibid.,* page xcv. (where Caulfield erroneously refers to John Chudleigh as Thomas Chudleigh); C. H. Firth, ed. *Gen. Ludlow's Memoirs* I. (Oxford, England, 1894) 321, 526; Richard Bagwell, *Ireland under the Stuarts,* II. (London, 1909) 290–291, III. (London, 1916) 83; Robert Dunlop, *Ireland under the Commonwealth,* I. (Manchester, England, 1913) 213.

John Chudleigh having died in 1653, his widow, Joan Chudleigh, carried on his affairs,[50] and in 1661, the sons, John (died 1686) and Thomas Chudleigh (1639–1706) appear as conducting the business.[51] In his will of 1686, the son, John Chudleigh, is referred to as of London, Purser of the Royal Naval Ship "Bonaventure;" mention is made of his brother Thomas Chudleigh, who married Elizabeth Roberts, in 1666,[52] and his sisters Jane Crispin, of Ireland, and Joan,[53] who married Martin Peirse, in 1682,[82] both of the sisters being of Kinsale.[54]

Thomas Chudleigh, son of Captain John, and brother of Jane Crispin, continued at Kinsale in the family occupation, building among other ships, the Royal frigate "Kinsale." In the Church at Kinsale are still to be seen his gravestone and monument with a Latin inscription which is thus rendered in part:

> "Behold the venerable name which has delivered us.
> Together with his Father lies Thomas surnamed CHUDLEIGH
> Both built Ships for the Kings of the English
> The skill of the Father was conspicuous, alas, alas, his time was short." etc. etc.[55]

In a letter of May 21st, 1667, from the Navy Office in London, to his son William, then in Ireland, Sir William Penn sent messages to his cousin, Ensign William Penn (son of George Penn), Clerk of the Cheque at Kinsale, and to "Cap^{t}. Crispin" desiring him "to affoard him [Ensign Penn] his vtmost assistance."

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[50] *Calendar of State Papers, Domestic, 1653–1654* (London, 1879), 529.

[51] *Calendar of State Papers, Ireland, 1660–1662* (London, 1905), 608–609.

[52] Herbert Webb Gillman. *Index to Marriage License Bonds of the Diocese of Cork, and Ross, Ireland, 1623–1750* (Cork, Ireland, 1896–7), 26.

[53] The will of Joan Pierce, of Kinsale, was dated 1724.—*Index to Irish Wills*, II. (London, 1910) 87.

[54] Wills at Somerset House, London, P. C. C., 39 Lloyd.

[55] Richard Caulfield, *Council Book of Kinsale* (1879), pages xcv–xcvi.

Plan or View of Town of Kinsale in the Time of William Crispin.
Church near "Fryers" Gate.

Street View in Town of Kinsale.

Water Front in Town of Kinsale.

By 1669 Captain Crispin was living some little distance out from the Town of Kinsale, a letter of his to the Navy Commissioners of March 26th, 1669, being dated as "Near Kinsale." He writes, "I was constrained to leave my family and concerns by a costly and tedious journey to London."[56] His cousin, Ensign Penn, also, May 25th following, states that Captain Crispin lives at a distance and has been only twice in Kinsale Town.[57] At this habitation later in the same year, Crispin entertained his kinsman, William Penn, the future Founder of Pennsylvania, then a single young man of 25, who, on December 10th, 1669, having dined at the Fort at Kinsale, writes, "I Came to Cozen Crispins." There he lodged and then on the 11th, he adds, "I left C[ousin] Crisp[ins] and came to Immokilly he [Cousin Crispin] wth vs to y^{e} first Ferry 7 miles."

August 9th, 1670, Philip Ford wrote from Cork to his master William Penn, after the latter's return from Ireland to England, "I sent a lett^{r} to Cap^{t} C[rispin] to Meet me at King Sayle for^{t} who Accordingly did."

Sir William Penn having died in this same year, 1670, no reference to Captain Crispin's services at Kinsale have so far been found until 1676. Then, Ensign William Penn, Clerk of the Cheque at Kinsale, who was a first cousin of Captain Crispin's first wife, having died, about April of the latter year, Captain Crispin succeeded to that office, upon the recommendation of Robert Southwell (1607–1677), one of the most active and influential personages of Kinsale, Vice Admiral of the Province of Munster, the application to His Majesty the King, having been presented to the Royal Naval Board, May 13th, 1676,[58] by no less a person than

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[56] *Cal. State Papers Domestic, 1668–1669* (Lond., 1894) 249–250.

[57] *Ibid.*, 343.

[58] Pepys Naval Papers, *Publications of the Navy Records Society*, XXXVI. (1909), 199, 203.

the noted diarist, Samuel Pepys (1633–1703), a leading naval official in London.

The action thus taken was entered upon the British Admiralty Journal, June 26th, 1676, as follows,—

"Navy Officers' report allowed of, touching Mr. Crispin's being entertained in the place of clerk of the check at Kinsale in Ireland, vacant by the late death of Mr. Penn, with the abatement of salary proposed by the said Officers during peace."[59]

Crispin next appears in the records as Muster Master and Clerk of the Cheque, in connection with the repairs of the Fortifications at Rinconnan, for the defence of Kinsale, commenced on March 4th, 1677/8. His duties are set out in the Orders and Instructions, as follows,—"He is to be constantly in attendance on the works, either in person or by deputy. He is to call over the names of day laborers. Not to take into work any person not capable of doing a good day's work, especially boys, very ancient men or maimed or disabled persons. Every Friday night he is to draw up a "faire muster rolle" of all the officers and laborers in such a way that the hours and the sum due are shown, leaving a margin to enable a receipt to be given."

From these Orders and Instructions, it appears that the workmen received 6[d] for a 12 hour working day, commencing at 5 o'clock A.M., and finishing at 7 o'clock P.M., being allowed two hours for meals.

An interesting clause is that "All persons selling ale, beer or 'aquavitae' about the works shall not give a man credit for more than his earnings shall amount to, otherwise the excess will be their loss."

The Instructions to the Drummer as to beating the time were that "where dyalls (clocks) are wanting, he is to judge the true time by the tide, or by the engineer's watch."[60]

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[59] Cata. *Naval Manuscripts in the Pepysian Library Magdalene College, Cambridge,* IV. (1923) 321.

[60] British Museum, Additional MS., 28085.

Four men were in charge of a pinnace, which they were to look carefully after, and not to take it from the works without the orders of the Engineer, or of Captain Crispin who had lent the boat for the service.

On April 3rd, 1678, Crispin is a witness to Articles of Agreement made between William Robinson and Captain Thomas Archer of the one part, and Thomas Chudleigh, of Kinsale, shipwright, his brother-in-law, of the other part, for the supplying by Chudleigh of 65 gun carriages for the Fortifications.[61]

Captain Crispin's duties in connection with the Fortifications probably occupied the whole of his time until his departure for America in 1681, when his residence was still in Kinsale.

At the time of Admiral Penn's death, the British Government owed him for expenditures in the naval service as Victualer 16,000 pounds. His heir William Penn, later the Founder, knew that Charles the Second was hard pressed for funds to keep up his expensive Court, and would find some difficulty in paying this large sum due to his father's estate. As, however, Charles and his brother, the Duke of York, were very friendly to William on account of their gratitude to, and affection for, the Admiral, by reason of the part he played in placing Charles on the throne, Penn thought Charles might be disposed to grant him some unoccupied land in North America in lieu of the debt. He thereupon petitioned the King, as above indicated, and was granted on March 4th, 1681, the Province of Pennsylvania, which was the largest stretch of territory ever granted to one man in America, covering as it does 40,000 square miles—much greater in extent than Ireland and not much smaller than England.

William Penn first sent his first cousin, Captain William Markham (also a first cousin by marriage of Captain Crispin), to Pennsylvania, as Deputy Governor,

[61] British Museum, Additional MS., 28085., f.188 &c., cited in Charles Smith, *Cork*, I. (1893) 238.

to receive the government from the Duke of York's representatives at New York. As a man of wide experience and sound judgment was required to assist in organizing and settling the new Colony, Penn immediately turned to his cousin, the trusted friend and associate of his father, Captain William Crispin, and persuaded him to come to America. That Penn intended him to occupy high office and position in Pennsylvania is made clear by the important appointments which he conferred upon him. Besides the appointments to public office Penn made Captain Crispin large grants of land in Pennsylvania, which later were laid out in and near Philadelphia. Thus he is listed as one of the "First Purchasers" of land in the Province, but he did not live long enough to have the purchase of 5000 acres laid out to him. After his death this amount was confirmed to his children in separate portions by the Proprietary's patents, in which it is stated to be of the latter's free gift. Captain Crispin's commission as Chief Justice of Pennsylvania is referred to in the following letter to Deputy Governor Markham:

Lond: 18th: 8mo.—1681.

Cosen Markham/

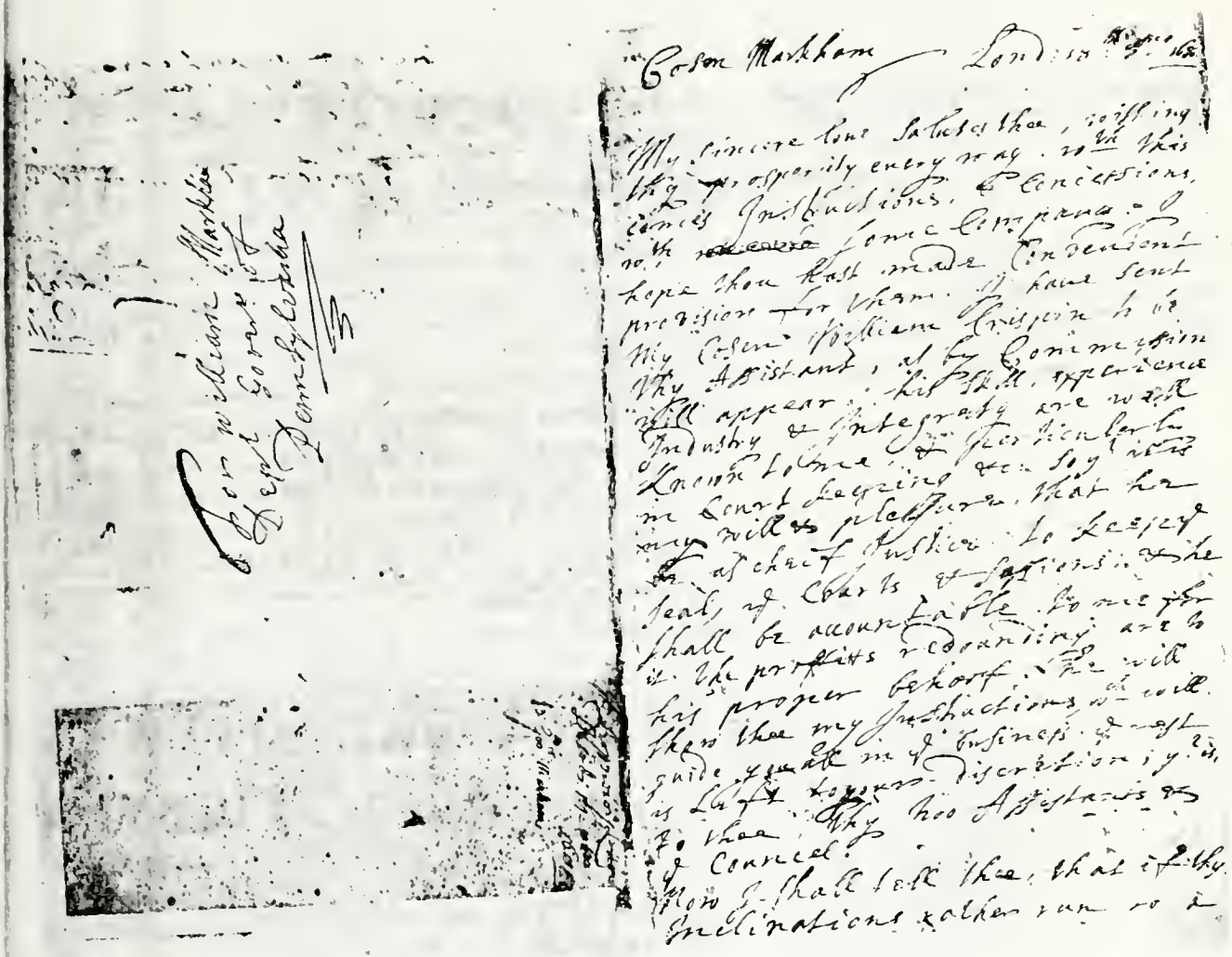
. . . . . I have sent My Cosen William Crispin to be thy Assistant, as by Commission will appear. his Skill, Experience, Industry & Integrety are well Known to me, & perticulerly in Court keeping &c: so yt. it is my will & pleasure, that he be as cheif Justice, to Keep ye Seal, ye Courts & Sessions; & he shall be accountable to me for it. The proffitts redounding are to his proper behoof. he will show thee my Instructions, wch— will guide you all in ye business. ye rest is Left to your discretion, yt. is, to thee, thy two Assistants & ye Councel.

. . . . . .

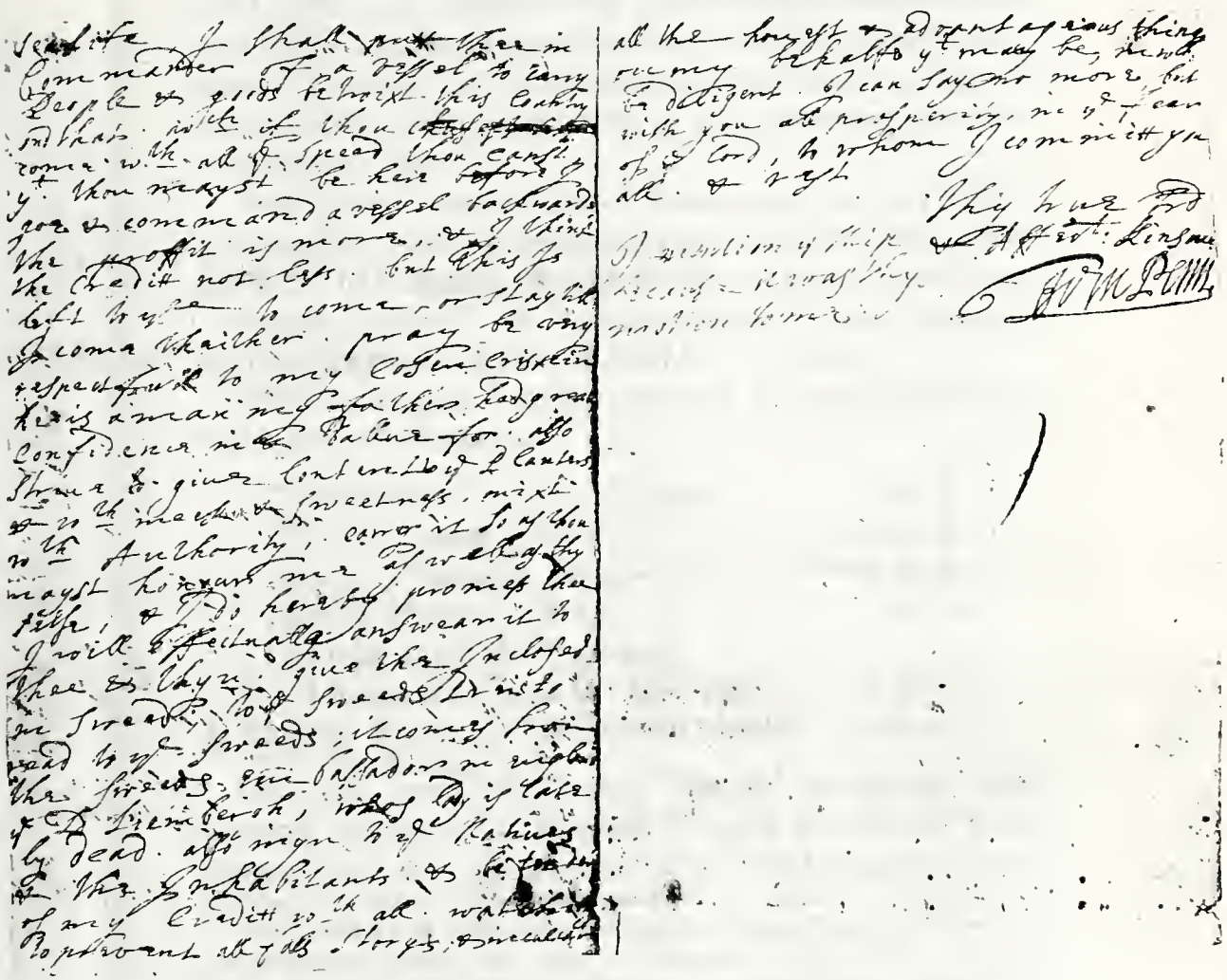
Pray be very respectfull to my Cosen Crispin he is a man my father had great Confidence in & vallue for. . . . . .

Wm Penn

Three Commissioners headed by Captain Crispin were appointed by William Penn for "Settling the Colony of Pennsylvania," with authority to purchase land from the Indians, select a site for a city and carry



Holograph Letter of William Penn, dated London, October 18th, 1681, to William Markham, Deputy Governor of Pennsylvania, commending their Kinsman, Captain William Crispin, as Assistant to the Governor and Chief Justice of Pennsylvania. Page 1.



Holograph Letter of William Penn, London, October 18th, 1681. Pages 2 and 3.

out the numerous affairs connected with such an immense undertaking—affairs that could only be satisfactorily conducted by men of great courage, intelligence and foresight. The two other Commissioners were the Quakers, John Bezer and Nathaniel Allen. Their first instructions were issued September 30th, 1681. The next month Penn gave further instructions and added another Commissioner, William Haig,[62] likewise a Quaker; the commission to the four was dated October 25th, 1681, and refers to still other instructions of October 14th.

Two ships[63] carried the Commissioners and other passengers for Pennsylvania,[64]—the "John and Sarah," of London, Henry Smith, Master, and[65] the "Bristol Factor," of Bristol, Roger Drew, Master, both sailing in the fall of 1681.

William Penn's London lawyers charged him with the following items,—

Commission "to Wm. Crispin	0. 6. 8.
Like to y^{e} same & Bezer	0. 6. 8.
Like to y^{e} same & Allen	0. 6. 8.
Like to y^{e} same & Hage	0. 6. 8.
Catalog of all the Purchas^{rs}	
2 large skins sent wth first ship	2. 0. 0.
A Charter Pty[66] int.[67] Smith & Crispin	0.10. 0"

One very important fact is brought to light in this account, namely, that Captain Crispin was joined with Bezer, Allen and Haig separately, which suggests that

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[62] Of the Haigs of Bemersyde, Scotland, of whom the present head is the Second Earl Haig, 30th Laird of Bemersyde, whose father, Douglas Haig, the First Earl, was the celebrated Marshal Haig, Commander of the British Army in the World War.

[63] Considerable of this shipping information was supplied by Albert Cook Myers.

[64] Public Record Office, London, Port Book, E 190, Bundles 108 and 111.

[65] *Ibid.*, E. 190, Bundle 1144.

[66] *i.e.*, Party.

[67] int.—inter, *i.e.*, between.

they had authority to act only in conjunction with him, as Chief Commissioner. The last item is of special interest, for Henry Smith was master of the "John and Sarah." It would thus appear that Captain Crispin was in London, and had chartered this ship, on behalf of William Penn, to carry the Commissioners to Pennsylvania. It may therefore be assumed that he, as head of the Commission, sailed on this ship, carrying the Commissions and instructions, and taking with him his son Silas Crispin, who figures in the records of Pennsylvania as early as June 4th, 1682, when he was a juror at Upland Court.[68]

William Haig, doubtless, also was on board, for he was in London, in October, 1681, where he had a child born on the 4th of that month, a few weeks before the ship sailed.[69] He had arrived in Pennsylvania some time before March 11th, 1681–2, as on that date Lord Baltimore, in a Maryland letter, complains "that Penn sent over" Haig "this shipping" and that Haig had already made surveying observations on Elk River at the head of Chesapeake Bay, with respect to the disputed boundary between Maryland and Pennsylvania.[70]

On October 17th and 24th, 1681, customs duty was paid on various articles of clothing, to be sent to Pennsylvania in the "John and Sarah," for the account of John Moore and James Hayes,[71] and on January 19th, 1681/2, the Commissioners of Customs reported that merchandise was entered for export in this ship to Pennsylvania in October 1681.

The "John and Sarah" took passengers on board towards the end of October, 1681, and a few days after

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[68] *Records of the Courts of Chester County, 1681–1697* (Phila., 1910) 15.

[69] MS. London Quaker Registers.

[70] *Maryland Archives*, V. (Baltimore, 1887) 349, 375–376.

[71] Public Record Office, London, Port Books, E. 190, Bundle 108.

sailed from Gravesend, as witnessed by William Penn himself. The ship was, however, delayed in the Downs, waiting for favourable winds, and doubtless for additional documents from William Penn. In the *London Gazette* of November 7th, 1681, there are two reports, probably relating to this, and other ships, bound for America and the West Indies; the first under date, Deal, November 5th, states that "The merchant ships in the Downs outward bound are preparing to sail though the wind is somewhat bare." Another entry dated the 7th states that the "weather has been very stormy." The issue of November 14th, contains a statement, dated the 11th that "All the merchant-men in the downs sailed . . . and there is at present not one ship there." The evidence would seem to indicate that the "John and Sarah" sailed from England early in November, 1681, and arrived in Pennsylvania possibly about January or February, 1681/2.

The "Bristol Factor" sailed from Bristol in October, 1681, arriving at Upland (now Chester) on December 11th, 1681, some little time before the "John and Sarah." On the "Bristol Factor" came the two other Commissioners, John Bezer and Nathaniel Allen, both of whom carried a large quantity of goods with them.

In the Port Books of Bristol, we find Thomas Coborne and Nathaniel Allen and Company, entered on this ship a quantity of wrought iron, nails, lead, and shot, gun-powder, shoes, sugar, haberdashery and felt hats—varied but useful commodities.

John Bezer carried wrought iron, serges, wearing apparel, gun-powder, cheese, stockings, soap, shot, &c. and also paid a duty of 6^{d} for two firkins of butter, presumably for use on the voyage.

Letters of administration on the estate of William Crispin, Gentleman, of Kinsale, who died intestate in parts "beyond the sea" ("transmarinus") were

granted, July 7th, 1682, in Ireland, to John Suxbery[72] and John[73] Watts.[74]

The news of the death of his cousin, Captain Crispin, especially in the wintertime, would require some weeks for transmission to Penn. He must have had this information, however, by April 18th, 1682, as on that day he commissioned Thomas Holme, Surveyer General of Pennsylvania, in place of Crispin. It is safe to say, then, that William Crispin died about the time the "John and Sarah" reached America or American waters, in the early winter of 1681/2, at the age of 54. According to the statement of his great-grandson, William Crispin (1742–1797), of Philadelphia, Commissary General of Pennsylvania, during the Revolutionary War, he died in the Barbadoes, although no record of this has been found in the registers of the Island. Nevertheless, it was customary for the English ships bound for Pennsylvania to come by way of Barbadoes.

Thomas Holme sailed from England in the ship "Amity," April 23rd, 1682, and arrived at Upland, now Chester, Pennsylvania, August 2nd, 1682.[75]

There are on file in the Record Office in Chancery Lane, London, about 75 holograph letters written by Captain William Crispin to the English Government. The seal used by Captain Crispin on his letters in 1653 and prior thereto, is his crest, which is a "Demi griffin erased, with wings addorsed." On his papers after that date he used his arms which are "Three lions rampant." These arms (see frontispiece) have been

[72] The will of John Suxberry, of Kinsale, was probated in 1686.

[73] John Watts, of Kinsale, was one of the Trustees for the minor children of Captain Crispin, named by William Penn, 1687.

[74] Note made in 1913, by Albert Cook Myers, from the Prerogative Grant Book, Ireland, 1679–1684, pages 139–140, in the Irish Public Record Office, Dublin. This record with the other archives of the Record Office were destroyed in the Irish troubles of 1922, when a bomb blew up the building.

[75] Albert Cook Myers, *Immigration of the Irish Quakers into Pennsylvania, 1682–1750* (Swarthmore, Pa., 1902) 252–253.

confirmed by the College of Arms in England and the Office of Arms in Ireland. The heraldic description is as follows: Erminois, three lions rampant azure, armed and langued purpure. Crest.—A demi griffin erased with wings addorsed, azure. Motto.—*Dum clarum rectum teneam.*

Thus it will be seen that Captain Crispin played a very important part in the affairs of his country during the Commonwealth and the events which led up to the Restoration of Charles II., as is evident by his rapid promotion in the Navy, at a period when ability alone counted. He had entered the Navy at 15, was Purser at 22, Captain at 26, Rear Admiral and Colonel at 28. Also, that he was a man of courage, justice and resource is clearly shown by the fact that the great Founder considered him worthy to hold some of the highest offices in the formative period of what was to become the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

(To be continued)

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CAPTAIN WILLIAM CRISPIN

By M. JACKSON CRISPIN,
of New York City and of Berwick, Pennsylvania.

(Continued from page 131.)

Captain William Crispin by his first wife, Rebecca (Bradshaw) Crispin, had issue:

1. WILLIAM, of whom nothing is known except that he was baptized on June 24th, 1653, as shown by the registers of the Church of St. Olave, Hart Street, London. He undoubtedly died young.

2. SILAS, concerning whom later.

3. REBECCA, married (first) on October 24th, 1688, at Ifield Friends' Meeting, in Sussex, England, Edward Blackfan, son of John Blackfan,[76] of Steyning, County Sussex, England.

Her cousin, William Penn, Proprietor of Pennsyl-

[76] John Blackfan, of Steyning, father of Edward, appears to have been a man of some position in his locality. He early joined the Society of Friends and suffered much persecution for his religion. Besse, in his "Sufferings" reports several instances. In 1659 John Blackfan was prosecuted in the Exchequer for twenty pounds for tithes of eight and a half acres, when all the corn that grew on his land was scarce worth half that amount. In 1662, he was committed to Horsham Gaol, on a writ *de excommunicate capiendo*, after prosecution in the Ecclesiastical Court for refusing to pay towards the repairs of the Steeple House. In 1663 he and the others were prosecuted in the Ecclesiastical Court for being absent from public worship, and he was excommunicated and some of the others imprisoned.

vania, his wife Gulielma Maria Penn, and their children Laetitia and Springett Penn attended the wedding and signed the wedding certificate.[76a] Edward Blackfan was a member of the Society of Friends, and like his father, came in for a share of the ill-treatment inflicted upon that Society. In 1681, he was indicted, with others, at Horsham Assizes, for absence from the national worship, and in 1684, for being present at some Quaker meetings at Steyning, according to Besse, he "was fined £7.18. which, at the persuasion of some Justices and others, he paid in order to Appeal, but when the Sessions came on, he found so little encouragement in prosecuting the same, that he chose rather to lose his money, than to be put to farther Charge."

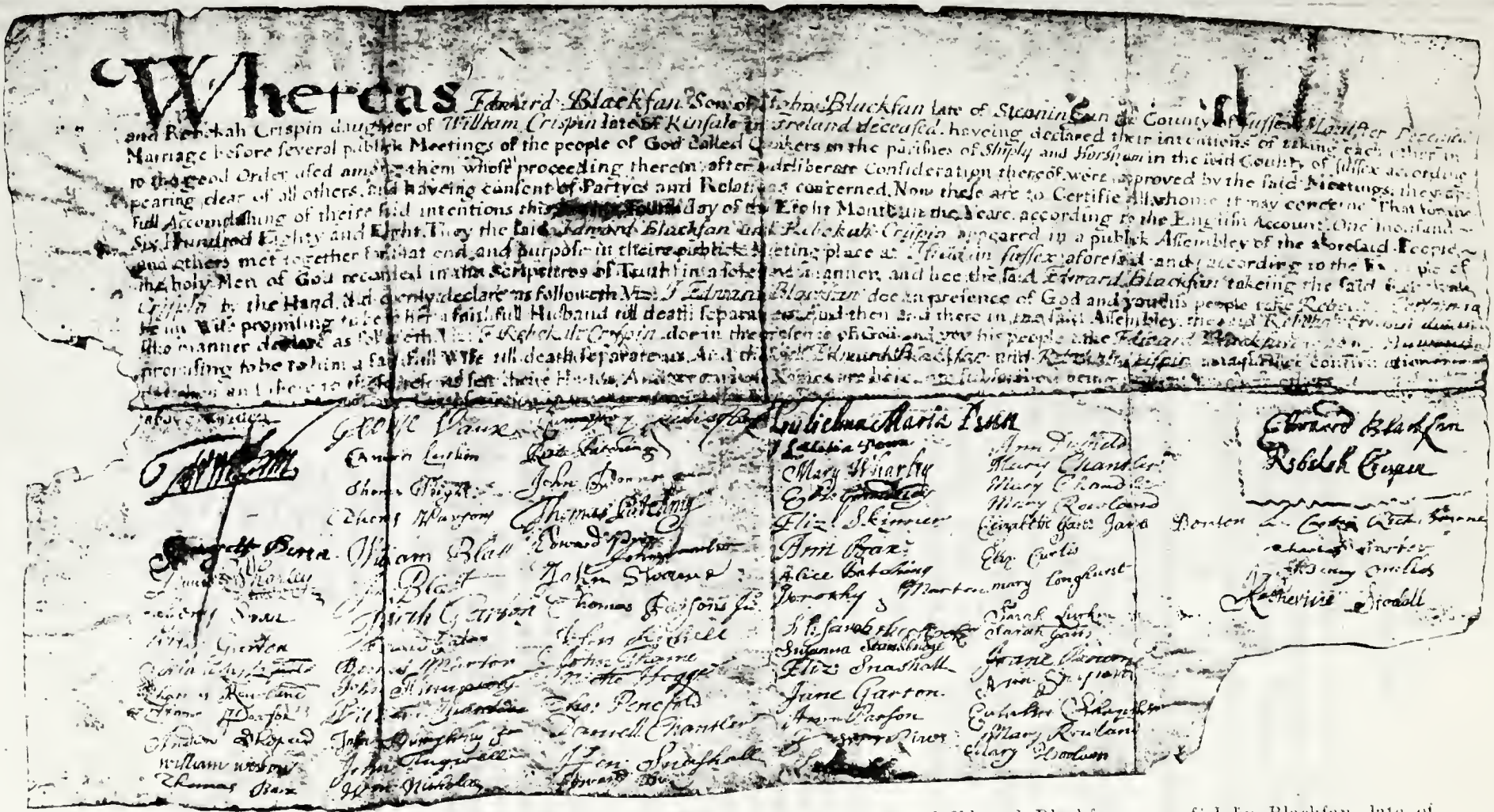
Edward Blackfan intended to go to Pennsylvania and is spoken of in Penn's letters in 1689 as being about to take official documents to the Provincial Council, but when on the point of sailing, he died in 1690. His widow, with their son William afterwards went to Pennsylvania, in the same ship with Thomas Chalkley and other Friends, about 1700. She was a member of the Free Society of Traders in Pennsylvania, subscribing to £50 of its stock. On her arrival, her relatives, the Penns, sent her to take charge of their Manor of Pennsbury, in Bucks County, where she lived a number of years.

Edward and Rebecca (Crispin) Blackfan had one child:

William Blackfan, married at Friends' Meeting, 2d month, 20th, 1721, Eleanor Wood of Philadelphia. From them descend the Blackfan family of Bucks County, Pennsylvania.

Rebecca (Crispin) Blackfan married (second) in 1725, Nehemiah Allen, of Philadelphia, son of Na-

[76a] The original marriage certificate now in possession of a lineal Pennsylvania descendant, Miss Elizabeth C. Blackfan, of Philadelphia.



Original vellum certificate, in size 21⅞ x 12¼ inches, of the Quaker marriage of Edward Blackfan, son of John Blackfan, late of Steyning, County Sussex, England, Maulster, deceased, to Rebecca Crispin, daughter of William Crispin, late of Kinsale, Ireland, deceased: at Friends' meeting place, at Hield, Sussex, 8 Mo. (October) 24th, 1688. Signed by the contracting parties, Edward Blackfan and Rebekah Crispin, and by the following witnesses: William Penn, his first wife, Gulielma Maria Penn, their children, Springett Penn and Laetitia Penn, and the following.—

Daniel Wharley, Henry Swan, Will: Garton, William Lickfold, Thomas Rowland, Thomas Parson, Andrew Shepard, William Weston, Thomas Bax, George Vanx, Edward Luckin, Thomas Wright, Thomas Parsons, William Blatt, Jn Blatt, Josiah Garton, Rhard Gates, Bennet Marton, John Humphrey, William Marden, John Humphrey, Jr., John Tugwell, Wm: Nicholas, Humphrey Killingbeck, Resta Patching, John Downer, Thomas Patching, Edward Prior, John Cumber, John Shawe, Thomas Parsons, Jnr., John Michell, John Thaine, Nicho Hogge, Thos: Penefold, Daniell Chantler, Hen: Snashall, Edward Bax, Mary Wharley, Ells. Gouldney, Eliz: Skinner, Ann Bax, Alice Patching, Dorothy Marten, Sarah Hicdcoods, Susanna Standbridge, Eliz: Snasball, Jane Garton, Ann Parsons, Susanah Piner, Ann Dutfield, Mary Chantler, Mary Chandler, Mary Rowland, Elizabeth Gates, Eliz. Curtis, Mary Longhurst, Sarah Luckin, Sarah Gates, Joane Bourne, Ann Shepard. . . . . Mary Rowland, Mary Woolven, Jane Benton, ... Curtis, Rich Bourne, Charles Carter Henry Milles, Katherine Stodall

Document owned (1929) by a direct descendant, Miss Elizabeth C. Blackfan, of Germantown, Philadelphia.

thaniel Allen, previously mentioned as one of the Proprietary's Commissioners for settling the Colony in 1681, of whom her father, Captain William Crispin, had been one. She is not known to have had any issue by Allen.

4. RALPH remained in Ireland, and continued to live near Kinsale in County Cork.

An original vellum deed (in size 21 x 8¼ inches) of gift for 500 acres of land in Pennsylvania to Ralph Crispin, as signed by his cousin William Penn, "Sixth Month Caled July"[77] 25th, 1688, is in the collection of John Frederick Lewis, Esq., Vice President of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania. By his courtesy it is here printed and reproduced:

William Penn Propriatary and Gover^{r}: of the Province of Pennsilvania and Countys Annexed To all persons to whome these presents shall come Greeting Know yee that I of my free Gift have Granted, and doe hearcby give and Grant unto my Loveing Coszen Ralph Crispin the Son of Cap^{t}: William Crispin late of the Kingdome of Ireland Diceased five Hundred Acres of Lands within the said Province of Pennsilvania To have and to hould the afores^{d} five Hundred Acres of Lands, unto y^{e} s^{d}. Ralph Crispin and his heirs to the onely use and behoof of him the said Ralph and his heirs and Assigns Yeilding and paying upon y^{e} first Day of the first Month Cal'd March Yearly forever unto me and my heirs two shillings for Every one hundred Acres of the said five Hundred Acres of Lands as a Quit-rent for y^{e} same, And I the said William Penn doe hereby nominate and appoint William Markham, Thomas Ellis, and John Goodson my Comm^{rs}. for Lands to Deliver Seizin thereof Accordingly, In Wittnes whereof I have hereunto sett my hand and Scale the Twenty fivfth Day of the Sixth Month[78] Caled July Anno: Do: one thousand Six Hundred Eighty and Eight and In the third yeare of the Raigne of King James ye Second over England etc

Wm Penn

[Red wax seal impressed with the Lesser Seal of the Province of Pennsylvania]

[77] Here is a contemporaneous error in the name of the month, for which William Penn is responsible: the Sixth Month in that period was not July but August.

[78] *Ibid.*

The verso of the document:

Sealed & Deliverd in
the ꝑsents of
Roᵗ. Webb
Wᵐ Pennᵐ

Know all men by these presents that I Ralph Crispin of Corke in the Kingdome of Ireland gent ffor and in consideration of the sume of Twenty seaven pounds ster̃ to mee in hand paid before the perfection hereof by Ebinezer Pike the receipt whereof I doe hereby acknowledge and thereof and of every part thereof doe hereby exonerate acquitt and discharge the said Ebinezer Pike his Exʳ.s admʳˢ. and assignes, Have and by these presents doe assigne make over Bargaine and sell unto the said Ebinezer Pike his heires and assignes all my right title Intrest and claime in the wᵗʰ.in menc̃oned five hundred Acres of land in Pensilvania wᵗʰ.in menc̃oned In witnesse whereof I have hereunto sett my hand and Seale this Twenty ffourth day of May Anno Dni One thousand Six hundred & Ninety and in the Sixth yeare of the Raigne of our Soveraigne Lord King James the Second &c

Raphe Crispin

Sealed and delivered in
the presence of us and
when the words (by Ebinezer
Pike) was Interlined
Wᵐ Charters
Samˡˡ Hunt
Joⁿ: Browne Notar Pũbl

Endorsed:
William Penn
his Lease of 500
Accers of Land in
Pennsilvania
to R Crispin
& R Crispin to Ebenezer Pike

Ralph Crispin married, at Kinsale, first, in 1678, Anne Millner,[80] and second, in 1682, Anna Busted.[81] He died at Kinsale and was buried there on June 21st, 1730.[82] He left probably three children, as by deed,[83] dated May 10th, 1731, his son Silas sold a third part of

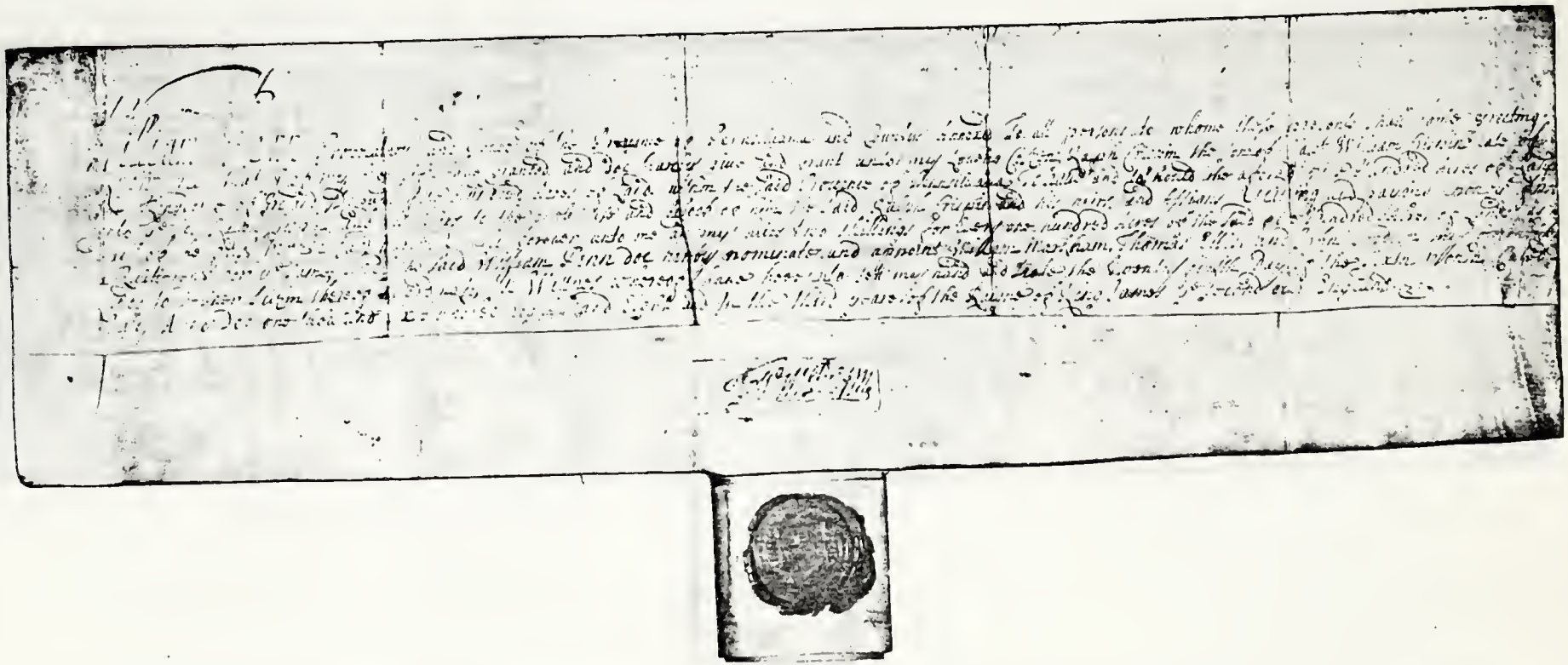
[79] This was yet another William Penn, possibly the son of Ensign William Penn, of Kinsale.

[80] Cork and Ross Marriage Licenses, index only, the originals being destroyed in the Irish troubles of 1922.

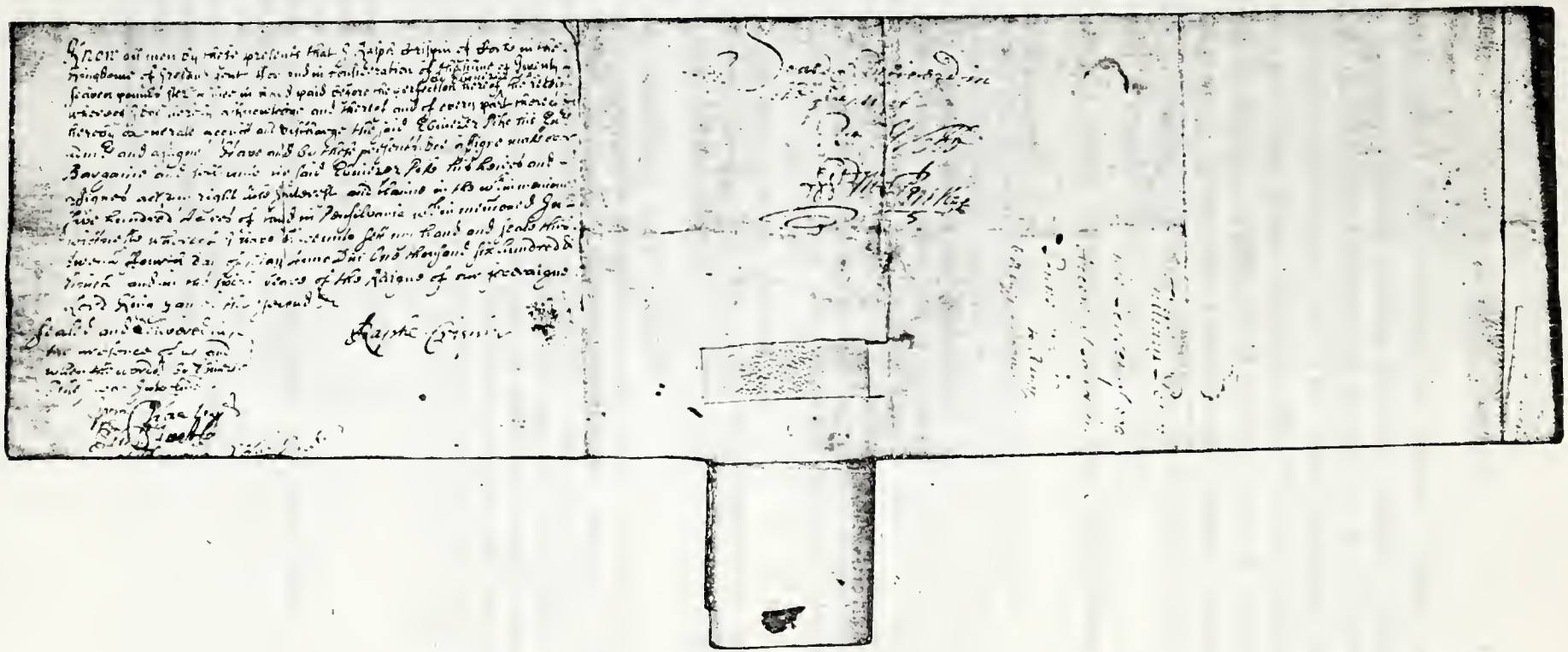
[81] *Ibid.*

[82] Parish Registers of Kinsale.

[83] Registry of Deeds, Dublin, No. 68,338,48381.



William Penn's Original signed Deed of Gift on Vellum, with his Lesser Seal of the Province, conveying to Captain William Crispin's Son, Ralph Crispin, 500 Acres of Land in Pennsylvania, in 1688.



Verso of William Penn's Land Deed to Ralph Crispin, with Regrant to Ebenezer Pike, signed by Crispin, May 24th, 1690.

property, called Ballynrustigg in Kinsale, which evidently passed to him on his father's death. George Crispin, constable of Clontead parish in 1718,[84] who married Elizabeth Reynar in 1714,[85] and Rebecca Crispin who married John Watts in 1704[86] were probably children of Ralph. Although the will of Ralph Crispin was destroyed during the troubles in Ireland, in 1922, yet the following abstract of it was previously secured (for which reason it is recorded here):

Will of Ralph Crispin, of Killcaha,[87] Co. Cork, Gent. (Wills Diocese of Cork)

To son Silas Crispin 1/—

My worldly substance to be equally divided into three parts,—

To son Silas Crispin, one third of my substance and the same to be left in my executors hands until such time as he is lawfully divorced from Margret Goshin and after that to give him the lawful interest of it and no more till such time as he is married lawfully to another woman, but if said Silas Crispin do not as aforementioned, his part is to be taken from him and divided between the two parts as follows,—

To grand-daughter Ann Shaw, alias Watts, one third part of my substance.

To grandson Edward Watts, one third part.

To the three children of Ann Shaw, alias Watts, named John, Ralph and Ann Shaw £10 each, to be put to interest until they come to 21 years of age.

To sister Amy Wester, alias Crispin £6.

To son George Crispin's children by name, Ann, Elizabeth and Rebecca Crispin, Ballyrusligge, if they can prove any right to it under my hand and seal, provided they pay £100 if they have a right to the said lands, that is, the two thirds of the same, said three children to give sufficient security to make good all leases, and contracts whatsoever that I am obliged to, and if they have no right to said land I give and bequeath my granddaughter Ann Crispin £10, Elizabeth Crispin £5 and Rebecca Crispin £5, said sum of £20 to be put out to interest till they come to the age of 21 years.

To Ann Browne Crispin alias Busteed £5
To Uslye Upington alias Busteed £5
" Mary Condon als Crispin £15
" Mary Condon, daughter to John Condon and Mary Condon, alias Crispin £3

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[84] Council Book of the Corporation of Kinsale.

[85] Cork and Ross Marriage Licenses.

[86] *Ibid.*

[87] Probably Kilcaha.

To grandson Ralph Crispin, the son of Thomas Crispin £5
To servant maid Nell Sheehy £2
" " boy Garrett Roch £2 together for Margaret Kewicke and Garrett Roch her son, a house and garden free for the term of 7 years.
To Teige Dally, the house he holds from Catherine Shaw at Brown's Mills, rent free for three years.

Executors, Nicholas Beamish, Sovereign of Kinsale and William Milard of Kinsale.

Dated 17th June 1730

Ralph Crispin (No seal)

Witnesses: Philip Ward
Tho. White
Dannell Murphy

Proved 13th March 1730 by Bartholomew Shaw and Edward Watts, principal legatees named in said Will, the executors having renounced.

5. RACHEL, m. Thomas Armstrong. William Penn granted her one thousand acres of land in Pennsylvania; he regranted this to her husband, by a deed dated 11th mo., 2nd, 1694, in which he acknowledged having some years before granted the same to Rachael Armstrong, by the name of Rachel Crispin "which grant is mentioned to be lost in the Wars of Ireland," and therefore repeated it to Thomas Armstrong; five hundred acres to be disposed of for the support of him, his wife Rachel, and their child born, or children to be born, and the other five hundred acres to Silas Crispin, Samuel Carpenter, and Lasse Cock, in trust for Rachel Armstrong, her child, &c. At the meeting of the Board of Property held 6th mo., 1st, 1733, Samuel Mickle, of Philadelphia, requested a warrant for this one thousand acres, which was granted him, as it was shown that Rachel and her heirs had sold to Henricus Chapman, of London, who sold to Mickle. Thomas Armstrong and Rachel his wife, Robert Swiney and Jane his wife (one of the daughters of the said Thomas and Rachel), by deed dated May 15th, 1724, for forty pounds granted the said one thousand acres to Henricus Chapman, of London, who, together with George Armstrong, son and heir of Thomas and Rachel Armstrong, by deeds of lease and release, dated July 6th and 7th, 1731, granted the said one thousand acres to

Samuel Mickle, of Philadelphia. At the meeting of the Board of Property held 4th mo. 15th, 1736, a patent was signed to Samuel Mickle for two hundred and fifty acres on a branch of the "Parkeawining," in right of Rachel Armstrong, formerly Crispin. On 8th mo. 2nd, 1731, James Buckley requested a grant of about two hundred acres on the branches of the Octoraro to build a mill. This was afterwards confirmed to him in right of Samuel Mickle's purchase "made of the children of Captain Crispin," the minutes of the Board have it, but Mickle's purchase was from only one child of Crispin's.

Thomas and Rebecca (Crispin) Armstrong had issue:

Jane Armstrong, m. Robert Swiney (probably Sweeney):

George Armstrong, "son and heir."

Another child, or children (at least one daughter), name or names unknown.

Captain William Crispin was married, secondly, in 1665,[88] at Kinsale, County Cork, Ireland, to Jane Chudleigh, daughter of John Chudleigh of that place, as has been shown. She was buried at Kinsale on March 28th, 1718.[89] They had issue:

6. JAMES, see below.

7. JOSEPH, died unmarried, between 1687 and 1698, between the ages of seventeen and twenty-one years.

8. BENJAMIN, married (between 1698 and 1702) Alice. . . . .

9. JANE, m. (between 1687 and 1698) Greenslaid Lucomb. A Jane Crispin married by License in 1692 Robert Prince, possibly a first husband.

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[88] Herbert Webb Gillman. *Index to Marriage License Bonds of the Diocese of Cork and Ross, Ireland, 1623–1750* (Cork), Ireland, 1896–7) 26, 34 —also Cork and Ross Marriage Licenses.

[89] Parish Registers of Kinsale.

10. ELEANOR, d. unm. between 1687 and 1698, aged between seventeen and twenty-one years.

11. ELIZABETH, m. between 1687 and 1698, ... Millard: he died before 1702.

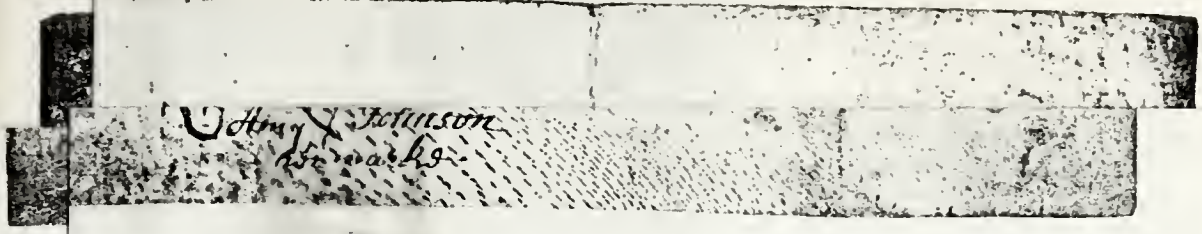
An Elizabeth Crispin married at Kinsale, August 25th, 1691, to Garrett Condon,—possibly a first husband.

12. AMY, married at Kinsale, May 20th, 1699, Daniel Jones.

William Penn, of his free gift, granted 8th August 1687 to James, Joseph, Benjamin, Jane, Eleanor, Elizabeth, and Amy Crispin, children of William Crispin by his second wife Jane (Chudleigh) Crispin, all minors at this time, 3000 acres of land in Pennsylvania, and named as Trustees Thomas Chudleigh, Martin Pierce and John Watts.

Fifteen hundred acres was to to be sold for their "education, support, and settlement in life," and it was stipulated that if any child should die prior to the age of 17, that its portion was to revert to the Proprietary. No return of the laying out of this land was sent to the Trustees, and none was sold by them, but Jane Crispin, although left in straitened circumstances by her husband, had herself paid for the education of her children. Therefore, William Penn granted to her, "Jane Crispin of Kinsale, widow," November 22nd, 1696, this 1500 acres; an additional reason for this grant to her was, as stated in the deed, that Eleanor and Joseph had died after reaching 17 years and Jane, Elizabeth and James had married very well, while Benjamin and Amy were capable of supporting themselves. This land was afterwards inherited by her surviving children.

James Crispin married between 1687 and 1698 and removed from Kinsale to the Island of St. Christopher in the West Indies, where he became prominent in maritime affairs. He appears eventually to have obtained the entire 3000 acres above referred to, and while, according to the law of Pennsylvania, as eldest brother, he was entitled to two



n Crispin, reciting, (1) William Penn's deed of
n Crispin's children, by his second wife, Jane Cris-
ract to Captain Crispin's second wife, Jane, in con-
Followed, (3), on the verso of the document, by the
nd three daughters of Capt. Crispin convey to Cap-
nsylvania land grant.

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min, Jane, Elizabeth
y^e^ Age of Seaventeen
her good eauses and
hereby fully freely

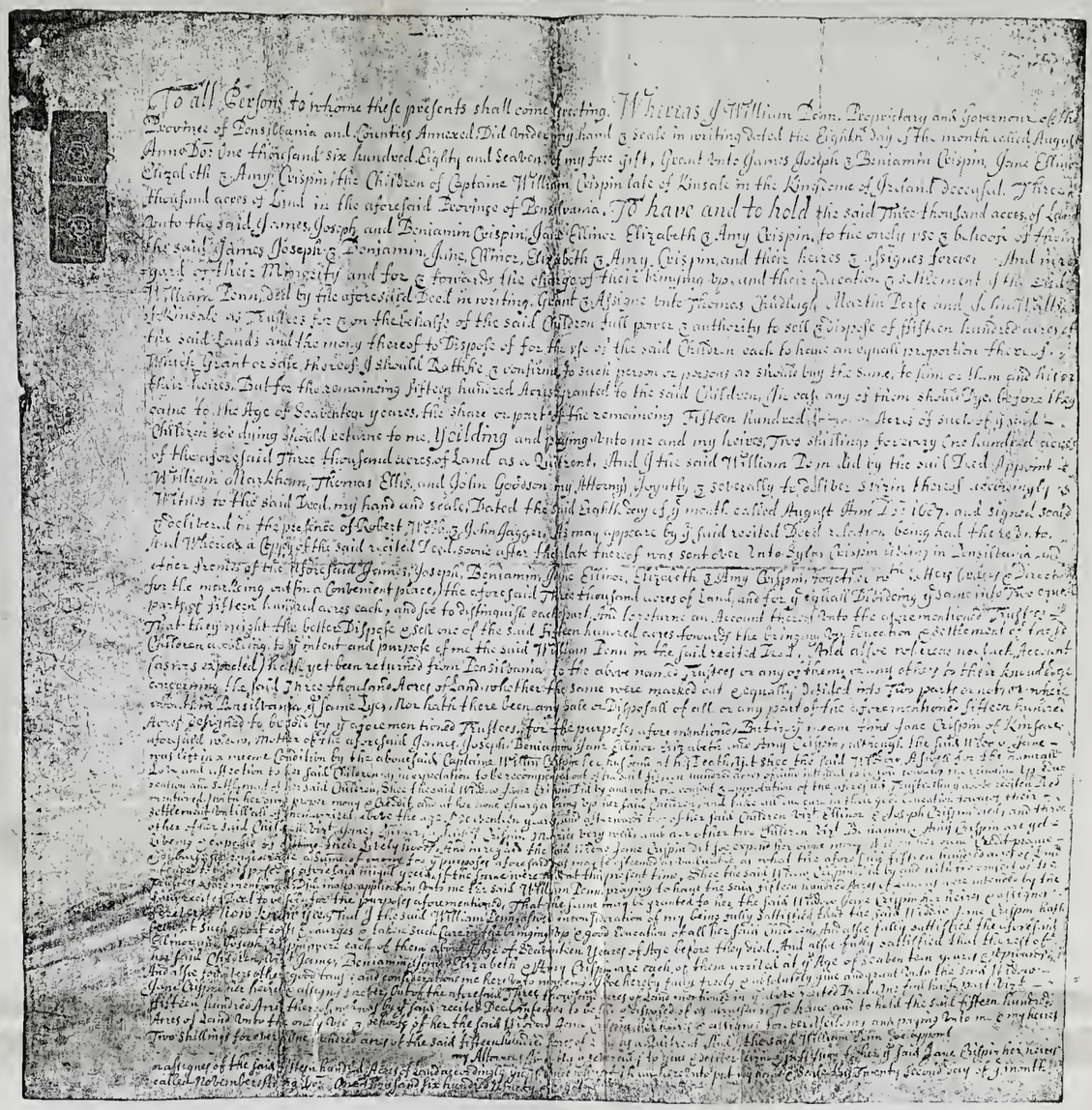
& absolutely give and grant unto the said Widow Jane Crispin her heires & assignes forever, Out of the aforesaid Three thousand aeres of Land mentioned in y^e^ above recited Deed, One full halfe part Viz^t^—fifteen hundred Aeres thereof, w^eh^ was by y^e^ said recited Deed intended to be sold & disposed of as abovesaid, To have and to hold the said fifteen hundred Aeres of Land unto the onely Use & behoofe of her the said Widdow Jane Crispin, her heires & assignes forever, Yeilding and paying unto me & my heires Two Shillings forever One hundred aeres of the said fifteen hundred Aeres of Land as a Quitrent And I the said William Penn doe appoint . . . . . my Attornies Jointly & severally to give & deliver seizin & possession to her y^e^ said Jane Crispin her heires or assignes of the said fifteen hundred Aeres of Land accordingly In Witnes whereof I have here unto put my hand & Seale this Twenty Seeond day of y^e^ month called November Anno Dõ: One thousand Six hundred Ninety Eight

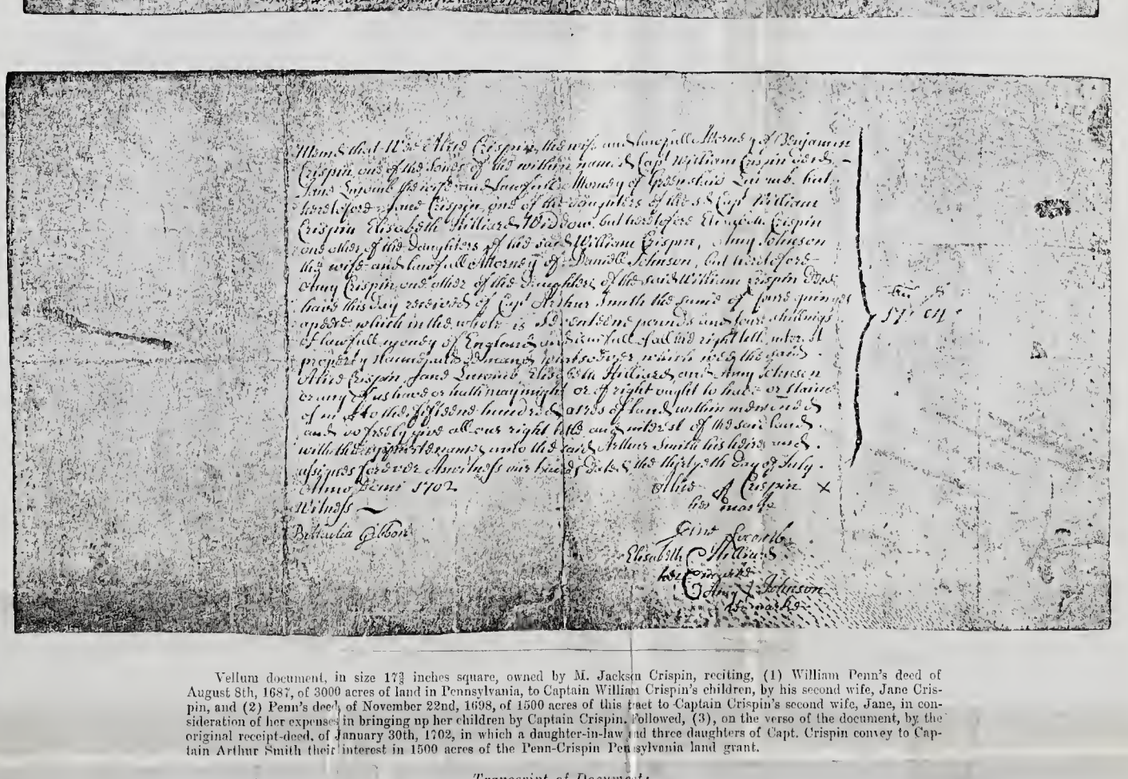
Verso of Document:

Mẽmd that Wee Aliee Crispin, the wife and lawfull Attorney of Benjamin Crispin one of the Sones of the within named Cap^t^ William Crispin deed Jane Lucomb the wife and Lawfull Attorney of Greenslaid Lucomb but heretofore Jane Crispin, one of the daughters of the sd Cap^t^ William Crispin Elisabeth Hilliard Widdow, but heretofore Elisabeth Crispin one other of the daughters of the said William Crispin Amy Johnson, the wife and lawful Attorney of Daniell Johnson, but heretofore Amy Crispin, one other of the Daughters of the said William Crispin deed have this day receeived of Cap^t^. Arthur Smith the Sume of foure guinnes apieee whieh in the whole is Seventeene pounds and foure shillings of lawfull money of England and is in full of all the right title, interest property elaimed and demanded whatsoever, whieh wee the said Aliee Crispin, Jane Lueomb, Elisabeth Hilliard, and Amy Johnson or any of us have or hath may might or of right ought to have or elaime of in or to the fifteene hundred aeres of land within meneõned and do freely give all our right title and interest of the said land with the appurtenanees unto the said Arthur Smith his heires and assignes forever As witness our hands dated the thirtyeth day of July Anno Dõmi 1702 — £17.4S

Witness
Bethulia Gibbon

Aliee A Crispin
her marke
Jane Lueomb
Elisabeth C Hilliard
her marke
Amy X Johnson
her marke





Vellum document, in size 17¾ inches square, owned by M. Jackson Crispin, reciting, (1) William Penn's deed of August 8th, 1687, of 3000 acres of land in Pennsylvania, to Captain William Crispin's children, by his second wife, Jane Crispin, and (2) Penn's deed, of November 22nd, 1698, of 1500 acres of this tract to Captain Crispin's second wife, Jane, in consideration of her expenses in bringing up her children by Captain Crispin, followed, (3), on the verso of the document, by the original receipt-deed, of January 30th, 1702, in which a daughter-in-law and three daughters of Capt. Crispin convey to Captain Arthur Smith their interest in 1500 acres of the Penn-Crispin Pennsylvania land grant.

Transcript of Document:

To all Persons to whome these presents shall come Greeting. Whereas I William Penn, Proprietary and Governour of the Province of Pensilvania and Counties Annexed, Did under my hand & Seale in writing dated the Eighth day of the month called August Anno Dō: One thousand six hundred Eighty and Seaven of my free Gift, Grant unto James Joseph & Beniamin Crispin, Jane Ellinor Elizabeth & Amy Crispin, the Children of Captaine William Crispin late of Kinsale in the Kingdome of Ireland deceased, Three thousand acres of Land in the aforesaid Province of Pensilvania. To have and to hold the said Three thousand acres of Land unto the said James Joseph and Beniamin Crispin, Jane Ellinor Elizabeth & Amy Crispin, to the onely use & behoofe of them the said James Joseph & Benjamin, Jane, Ellinor, Elizabeth & Amy Crispin, and their heires & assignes forever. And in regard of their Minority and for & towards the charge of their bringing up, and their education & settlement I the said William Penn, did by the aforesaid Deed in writing, Grant & Assigne unto Thomas Chudleigh, Martin Perse and John Watts of Kinsale as Trustees for & on the behalfe of the said Children full power & authority to sell & dispose of fiftеen hundred acres of the said Lands and the money thereof to Dispose of for the use of the said Children each to have an equall proportion thereof. Which Grant or Sale thereof I should Ratifie & confirm, to such person or persons as should buy the same, to him or them and his or their heires. But for the remaineing fifteen hundred Acres granted to the said Children, In case any of them should Dye, before they come to the Age of Seaventeen yeares, the share or part of the remaineing Fifteen hundred acres of Such of yᵉ Said Children soe dying should returne to me, Yeilding and paying unto me and my heires, Two shillings for every One hundred acres of the aforesaid Three thousand acres of Land as a Quitrent. And I the said William Penn did By the said Deed Appoint William Markham, Thomas Ellis, and John Goodson my Attorneys Joyntly & severally to deliver seizin thereof accordingly as Witnes to the said Deed my hand and Seale, Dated the Eighth day of yᵉ month called August Anno Dō: 1687. and signed seald & delivered in the presence of Robert Webb & John Jagger. As may appeare by yᵉ said recited Deed relation being had there unto.

And Whereas a Copy of the said recited Deed, soone after the date thereof was sent over unto Sylas Crispin liveing in Pensilvania and other freinds of the aforesaid James, Joseph, Beniamin, Jane Ellinor, Elizabeth & Amy Crispin, together wᵗʰ Letters, Orders & Directions for the markeing out (in a Convenient place) the aforesaid Three thousand acres of Land, and for yᵉ equall Dividieng yᵉ same into Two equall parts of fifteen hundred acres each, and soe to distinguish each part, And to returne an Account thereof unto the aforementioned Trustees That they might the better dispose & Sell one of the said fifteen hundred acres towards the bringing up, education & Settlement of the sd Children according to yᵉ intent and purpose of me the said William Penn in the said recited Deed, And alsoe whereas noe such Account (as was expected) hath yet been returned from Pensilvania to the above named Trustees or any of them or any others to their knowledge concerning the said Three thousand Acres of Land, whether the same were marked out & equally divided into Two parts or not, or where abouts in Pensilvania yᵉ same Lyes, Nor hath there been any Sale or Disposall of all or any part of the aforementioned fifteen hundred Acres designed to be sold by yᵉ aforementioned Trustees, for the purposes, But in yᵉ meane time Jane Crispin the Resale aforesaid widow, Mother of the aforesaid James, Joseph, Beniamin, Jane Ellinor Elizabeth and Amy Crispin, although the said Widow Jane was left in a meane Condition by the abovesaid Captaine Willm Crispin her husband at his Death, Yet Shee the Said Widdow, as well for the naturall Love and affection to her said Children as in expectation to be recompenced out of the said fifteen hundred acres of land intended to be sold towards the bringing up education and settlement of her said Children, Shee the said Widdow Jane Crispin Did by and with the consent & approbation of the aforesaid Trustees (in yᵉ above recited Deed mentioned) with her own proper mony & Credit and at her owne charges bring up her said Children, and take all due care in their good education towards Settlement untill all of them arrived above the age of seaventeen yeares, and afterwards two of her said Children Viz¹. Ellinor & Joseph Crispin died, and three other of her said Children Viz¹. Jane, Ellinor & James Crispin Married very well and her other two Children viz¹ Beniamin & Amy Crispin are yet liveing & capable of getting their Livelyhood And in regard the said Widow Jane Crispin did soe expend her owne mony And on her owne Credit procure & disburse soe considerable a Sum of mony for yᵉ purposes aforesaid, as may be esteemed as valuable as what the aforesaid fifteen hundred acres of Land intended to be disposed as aforesaid might yield if the same were sold at this present time, Shee the said Widow Crispin Did by and with the consent of the Trustees aforementioned, Did make application unto me the said William Penn, praying to have the said fifteen hundred Acres of Land as were intended by the said recited Deed to be sold for the purposes aforementioned, That the same may be granted to her the said Widdow Jane Crispin her heirs & assignes forever. Now know yee, That I the said William Penn, as well in consideration of my being fully Sattisfied that the said Widdow Jane Crispin hath been at such great costs & charges & taken such Care in the bringing up & good Education of all her said Children, Viz¹ James, Beniamin, Jane, Elizabeth & Amy Crispin are each of them arrived at yᵉ Age of Seaventeen yeares & Upwards, And also for divers other good causes and considerations me here unto moveing, I doe hereby fully freely & absolutely give and grant unto the said Widow Jane Crispin her heires & assignes forever, Out of the aforesaid Three thousand acres of Land mentioned in yᵉ above recited Deed, One full halfe part Viz¹—fifteen hundred Acres thereof, wᶜʰ was by yᵉ said recited Deed intended to be sold & disposed of as abovesaid, To have and to hold the said fifteen hundred Acres of Land unto the onely Use & behoofe of her the said Widdow Jane Crispin, her heires & assignes forever, Yeilding and paying unto me & my heires Two Shillings forever One hundred acres of the said fifteen hundred Acres of Land as a Quitrent And I the said William Penn doe appoint . . . . my Attornies Jointly & severally to give & deliver seizin & possession to her yᵉ said Jane Crispin her heires or assignes of the said fifteen hundred Acres of Land accordingly In Witnes whereof I have here unto put my hand & Seale this Twenty Second day of yᵉ month called November Anno Dō: One thousand Six hundred Ninety Eight

Verso of Document:

Memd that Wee Alice Crispin, the wife and lawfull Attorney of Benjamin Crispin one of the Sones of the within named Capt William Crispin decd Jane Lucomb the wife and Lawfull Attorney of Greenshald Lucomb but heretofore Jane Crispin, one of the daughters of the sd Capt William Crispin Elisabeth Hilliard Widdow, but heretofore Elisabeth Crispin one other of the daughters of the said William Crispin Amy Johnson, the wife and lawful Attorney of Danieli Johnson, but heretofore Amy Crispin, one other of the Daughters of the said William Crispin deed have this day received of Capt. Arthur Smith the Sume of foure guinnes apiece which in the whole is Seventeene pounds and foure shillings of lawfull money of England and is in full of all the right title, interest property claimed and demanded whatsoever, which wee the said Alice Crispin, Jane Lucomb, Elisabeth Hilliard, and Amy Johnson or any of us have or hath may might or of right ought to have or claime of in or to the fifteene hundred acres of land within mencioned and do freely give all our right title and interest of the said land with the appurtenances unto the said Arthur Smith his heires and assignes forever As witness our hands dated the thirteth day of July Anno Domi 1702

£17.4.8

Witness
Bethulia Gibbon

Alice A Crispin
her marke
Jane Lucomb
Elisabeth C Hilliard
her marke
Amy X Johnson
her marke

shares of it, each of his brothers and sisters receiving one share, it is not clear how he acquired the remainder of the property.

In an account of the disposition of this land among the Penn Papers in the possession of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, it is stated that James' surviving brother and sisters Benjamin, Jane, Elizabeth, and Amy, by deed of May 10th, 1702, sold their rights to James, who died intestate, seized of three thousand acres, leaving issue. James Crispin's children were clearly considered the heirs of the whole three thousand acres, for about 1731 they sold all of their shares, aggregating this amount, to persons living in Pennsylvania, and their right was unquestioned until 1752, when a controversy arose about one of these sales. At this time, Thomas Penn wrote that he had in his possession a deed (Now owned by M. Jackson Crispin) of 1698, on which was endorsed a conveyance, dated July 30th, 1702, from Benjamin, Jane, Elizabeth and Amy, to Captain Arthur Smith, and that this appeared to be the original conveyance, thus they had not conveyed to their brother James. The reason for the conflict of these two conveyances is unknown; nevertheless it is certain that James Crispin's children were the actual owners of the property for their title was considered valid and accepted. It has been surmised that James Crispin had married a daughter (and possibly heiress) of Captain Arthur Smith, which could explain his possession of his brother's and sisters' rights, but as the name of his wife is at present unknown this is merely conjecture.

James Crispin was the Commander of the "St. George" Galley bound from Leghorne to London, loaded with a large cargo of merchandise. The "St. George" was attacked by two privateers and James Crispin so as to save the vessel, ran her ashore, on the island of Corsica, County of Laccindo in March 1711, which caused his ship to be badly damaged. Captain James Crispin, to save as much of the cargo, as possible, had to unload it in an unused barracks in the Gulf of St. Fiorenzo at Fornali nearby, and set up six cannon to guard it. While there, two large French privateers (galleys) strongly armed, and a galliot[90] came into the bay and sent boats ashore for provisions. Before landing they promised the Captain Commander of St. Fiorenzo that they would not make any attack on Crispin's ship. However, when they arrived on shore they told Crispin that unless he made

[90] A small galley.

them very good terms for his ship and cargo they would burn his galley. Crispin told them that he would defend his goods at all hazards and if they decided to come that he was prepared for them. They attacked him and the fight lasted from two-thirty to four-thirty in the afternoon. The Fort of St. Fiorenzo and the Tower of della Mortella joined with Crispin, and beat off the privateers in a hot fight. Crispin's battery fired so often that all of his six cannon were discharged every seven and a half minutes. Crispin's boat was repaired in due course and proceeded to its destination. Depositions concerning this matter were taken at Leghorne, and have been translated from the Italian.[91]

James Crispin had issue,—

Arthur Smith commanded merchant ships.

Prudence, m. . . . Smith, of St. Christopher, 1752.

James, drowned off St. Christopher in a hurricane, 1731, died intestate, under 21 years, probably unmarried.

Richard, living in 1733.

Elizabeth, m. . Harris, living in St. Christopher, 1752.

Joseph, of St. Christopher. In Philadelphia, 1752.

Michael, living in Kingston, Jamaica, in 1751.

Joseph and Michael sold April 7th, 1752, to Thomas James, Jr., of the City of Philadelphia seven hundred and fifty acres of land, being their share of the three thousand acres given by William Penn, the Proprietor, to their grandmother, Jane (Chudleigh) Crispin.[92]

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[91] Rawlinson MS. c. 683, Bodleian Library, Oxford.

[92] *Penna. Archives*, 3S. vol. 2, p. 188 (Board of Property Minutes).

(To be continued)

ERRATA

First part of Captain William Crispin article, in April issue:

In the motto, frontispiece, and page 131, line 6, for *Clarum* read *Clavum.*

Page 100, line 22, delete *and.*

Page 115, line 11, for *Navy* read *Army,* as Robert Wadeson was Treasurer of the Army, not of the Navy.

Page 122, line 10, change footnote number *82* to *52.*

THE

PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE

OF

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

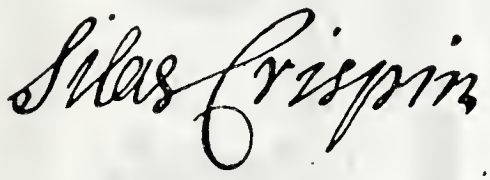
VOL. LIII. 1929. No. 4

CAPTAIN WILLIAM CRISPIN

By M. JACKSON CRISPIN
of New York City and of Berwick, Pennsylvania

(Concluded from page 202)

SILAS CRISPIN I.



Silas, youngest son of Captain William Crispin and Rebecca (Bradshaw) Crispin, was born probably in London, about 1655. He accompanied his father, it would seem, on the unfortunate voyage in the ship "John and Sarah" in the fall and winter of 1681–2.

Captain Crispin having died on the way to America, it devolved upon the son, Silas Crispin, to succeed him and to establish the Crispin family in the New World. Silas was a settler in the Province quite some time before the coming of either Thomas Holme or William Penn. He came[93] to Pennsylvania a young, single man and doubtless at first made his home with his cousin, the Deputy Governor of the Province, Captain William Markham, then apparently living at Upland, now Chester. Crispin, as previously stated, appears in

[93] Silas Crispin did not return to England on the death of his father, as heretofore supposed; nor did he come to this country with Captain Thomas Holme, whose arrival was some months later.

West Chester, Pennsylvania.

All and Singular to whom these Presents shall come Sir Henry Piernhyon Harding Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath Garter Principal King of Arms Arthur William Stuart Cochrane Esquire Member of the Royal Victorian Order Clarenceux King of Arms and Gerald Wood Wollaston Esquire Member of the Royal Victorian Order Norroy King of Arms send Greeting Whereas Mordecai Jackson Crispin of New York City in the State of New York and of Burwick Pennsylvania both in the United States of America Gentleman son of Benjamin Franklin Crispin late of Philadelphia Pennsylvania aforesaid Gentleman who was son of Benjamin Franklin Crispin late of Burwick Pennsylvania aforesaid Gentleman who was entitled under Edmund Bernard Viscount Chichester of Petworth Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order Companion of the Distinguished Service Order One of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council and Deputy to the Most Noble Bernard Marmaduke Duke of Norfolk Earl Marshal and Hereditary Marshal of England that his Grandfather the said Benjamin Franklin Crispin was the Son of the Honourable Benjamin Crispin late of Holmesburg Philadelphia aforesaid Gentleman sometime Speaker of the Senate of Pennsylvania aforesaid who was Son of Mordecai Crispin late of Holmesburg aforesaid Gentleman who was son of Silas Crispin late of Dublin Township in the Holmesburg Philadelphia aforesaid Gentleman who was son of Thomas Crispin late of Dublin Township aforesaid Gentleman who was son of Silas Crispin late of Dublin Township aforesaid Gentleman who went to Philadelphia Pennsylvania aforesaid Gentleman which last named Silas Crispin was Son of William Crispin late of the Tower Liberty in the City of London and of Pennsylvania aforesaid Gentleman which last named William Crispin was Son of William Crispin late of the Tower Liberty aforesaid Founder and Bell Caster and Member of the Common Council of the Province of Pennsylvania aforesaid and was also Master Warden of the Company of Founders in the City of London and was appointed by His Majesty King William the Third to cast the Bells for the Cathedral Church of St Paul London and was also Bell Caster to His Majesty King George the First and His Majesty King George the Second and was also Bell Caster to the Cities of Dublin and Waterford in Ireland and was also Bell Caster to the Cities of Bristol and Gloucester and was also Bell Caster to the Cities of Chester and Lichfield and was also Bell Caster to the Cities of Worcester and Hereford and was also Bell Caster to the Cities of Oxford and Salisbury and was also Bell Caster to the Cities of Canterbury and Rochester and was also Bell Caster to the Cities of Norwich and Ely and was also Bell Caster to the Cities of Lincoln and York and was also Bell Caster to the Cities of Durham and Carlisle and was also Bell Caster to the Cities of Edinburgh and Glasgow in Scotland and was also Bell Caster to the Cities of Cork and Limerick in Ireland and was also Bell Caster to the Cities of Boston and Philadelphia in the Province of Pennsylvania aforesaid and was also Bell Caster to the Cities of Charleston and Savannah in the Province of Georgia aforesaid and was also Bell Caster to the Cities of Williamsburg and Richmond in the Province of Virginia aforesaid and was also Bell Caster to the Cities of Annapolis and Baltimore in the Province of Maryland aforesaid and was also Bell Caster to the Cities of Newport and Providence in the Province of Rhode Island aforesaid and was also Bell Caster to the Cities of Hartford and New Haven in the Province of Connecticut aforesaid and was also Bell Caster to the Cities of Portsmouth and Concord in the Province of New Hampshire aforesaid and was also Bell Caster to the Cities of Boston and Salem in the Province of Massachusetts Bay aforesaid and was also Bell Caster to the Cities of New York and Albany in the Province of New York aforesaid and was also Bell Caster to the Cities of Perth Amboy and Burlington in the Province of New Jersey aforesaid and was also Bell Caster to the Cities of Wilmington and New Castle in the Province of Delaware aforesaid and was also Bell Caster to the Cities of Halifax and Quebec in the Province of Nova Scotia aforesaid and was also Bell Caster to the Cities of Kingston and Montreal in the Province of Canada aforesaid and was also Bell Caster to the Cities of Sydney and Melbourne in the Province of New South Wales aforesaid and was also Bell Caster to the Cities of Auckland and Wellington in the Province of New Zealand aforesaid and was also Bell Caster to the Cities of Cape Town and Port Elizabeth in the Province of Cape of Good Hope aforesaid and was also Bell Caster to the Cities of Durban and Pietermaritzburg in the Province of Natal aforesaid and was also Bell Caster to the Cities of Bloemfontein and Pretoria in the Province of Orange Free State aforesaid and was also Bell Caster to the Cities of Johannesburg and Pretoria in the Province of Transvaal aforesaid and was also Bell Caster to the Cities of Salisbury and Bulawayo in the Province of Rhodesia aforesaid and was also Bell Caster to the Cities of Lusaka and Livingstone in the Province of Northern Rhodesia aforesaid and was also Bell Caster to the Cities of Blantyre and Zomba in the Province of Nyasaland aforesaid and was also Bell Caster to the Cities of Dar es Salaam and Zanzibar in the Province of Tanganyika aforesaid and was also Bell Caster to the Cities of Nairobi and Mombasa in the Province of Kenya aforesaid and was also Bell Caster to the Cities of Kampala and Entebbe in the Province of Uganda aforesaid and was also Bell Caster to the Cities of Khartoum and Omdurman in the Province of Sudan aforesaid and was also Bell Caster to the Cities of Cairo and Alexandria in the Province of Egypt aforesaid and was also Bell Caster to the Cities of Tripoli and Benghazi in the Province of Libya aforesaid and was also Bell Caster to the Cities of Algiers and Oran in the Province of Algeria aforesaid and was also Bell Caster to the Cities of Tunis and Bizerte in the Province of Tunisia aforesaid and was also Bell Caster to the Cities of Rabat and Casablanca in the Province of Morocco aforesaid and was also Bell Caster to the Cities of Dakar and Saint-Louis in the Province of Senegal aforesaid and was also Bell Caster to the Cities of Conakry and Kankan in the Province of Guinea aforesaid and was also Bell Caster to the Cities of Freetown and Bo in the Province of Sierra Leone aforesaid and was also Bell Caster to the Cities of Monrovia and Buchanan in the Province of Liberia aforesaid and was also Bell Caster to the Cities of Abidjan and Bouaké in the Province of Ivory Coast aforesaid and was also Bell Caster to the Cities of Accra and Kumasi in the Province of Gold Coast aforesaid and was also Bell Caster to the Cities of Lagos and Ibadan in the Province of Nigeria aforesaid and was also Bell Caster to the Cities of Yaoundé and Douala in the Province of Cameroon aforesaid and was also Bell Caster to the Cities of Libreville and Port-Gentil in the Province of Gabon aforesaid and was also Bell Caster to the Cities of Brazzaville and Pointe-Noire in the Province of Middle Congo aforesaid and was also Bell Caster to the Cities of Bangui and Berbérati in the Province of Ubangi-Shari aforesaid and was also Bell Caster to the Cities of Fort-Lamy and Moundou in the Province of Chad aforesaid and was also Bell Caster to the Cities of Niamey and Zinder in the Province of Niger aforesaid and was also Bell Caster to the Cities of Ouagadougou and Bobo-Dioulasso in the Province of Upper Volta aforesaid and was also Bell Caster to the Cities of Bamako and Mopti in the Province of French Sudan aforesaid and was also Bell Caster to the Cities of Nouakchott and Atar in the Province of Mauritania

the minutes[94] of the court of Upland, three times, on June 13th, 1682, as juror, his name with that of but two others of the twelve jurymen, together with the names of the justices, being preceded by "Mr", a significantly respectful differentiation of that day. Again, on coming to the same court, September 12th, 1682, as a witness, he and the Sheriff alone of all the court were given this designation.[95]

Crispin was with Governor Markham and William Haig in Bucks County, July 15th, 1682, when Markham and Haig in behalf of William Penn received from Idquahon, Janottowe, and other chiefs of the Lenni Lenape or Delaware Indians a deed of sale for the lands of the southern part of that County. This original vellum document, to which Silas Crispin's signature is affixed in bold chirography as a witness, is still in existence among the treasures of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

The destinies of Silas Crispin and his family line were now to be affected by the arrival, in early August, 1682, of William Penn's newly-appointed Surveyor General, Captain Thomas Holme (1624–1695) with his sons and marriageable daughters. Captain Holme, pending his laying out of the future City of Philadelphia,—where later he established his city house on the north side of Arch Street, near Front Street—, made his temporary home with the surveyor, Thomas Fairman, at Shackamaxon (Kensington), Delaware River, on the northern outskirts of the later city. Although the Holmes were Quakers and Silas Crispin, it is believed, was an Episcopalian, yet soon he came a courting the Captain's daughter, Hester Holme, and by 1683 had married her. Thereupon, it behooved him to establish an abode and an estate for his family.

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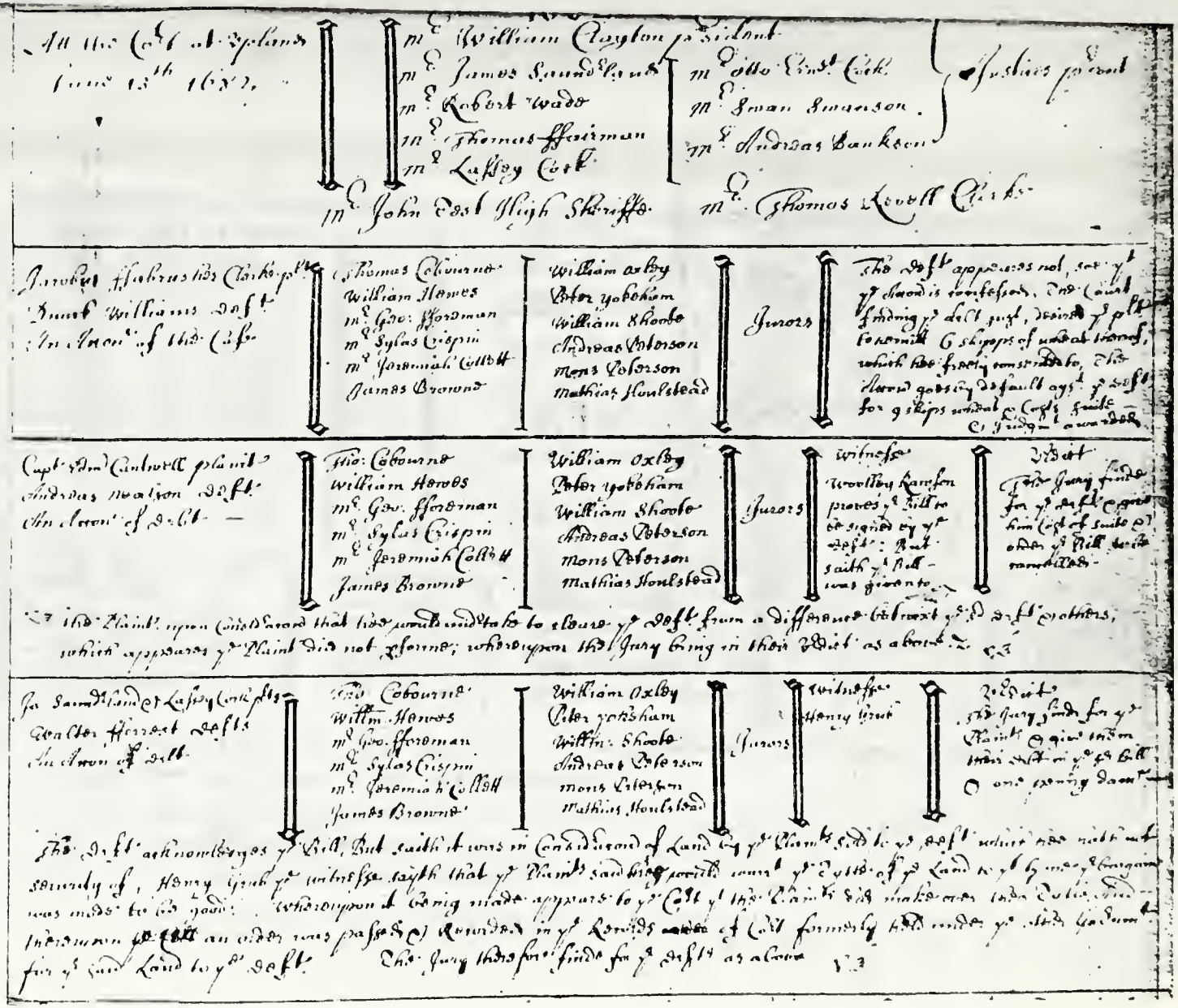
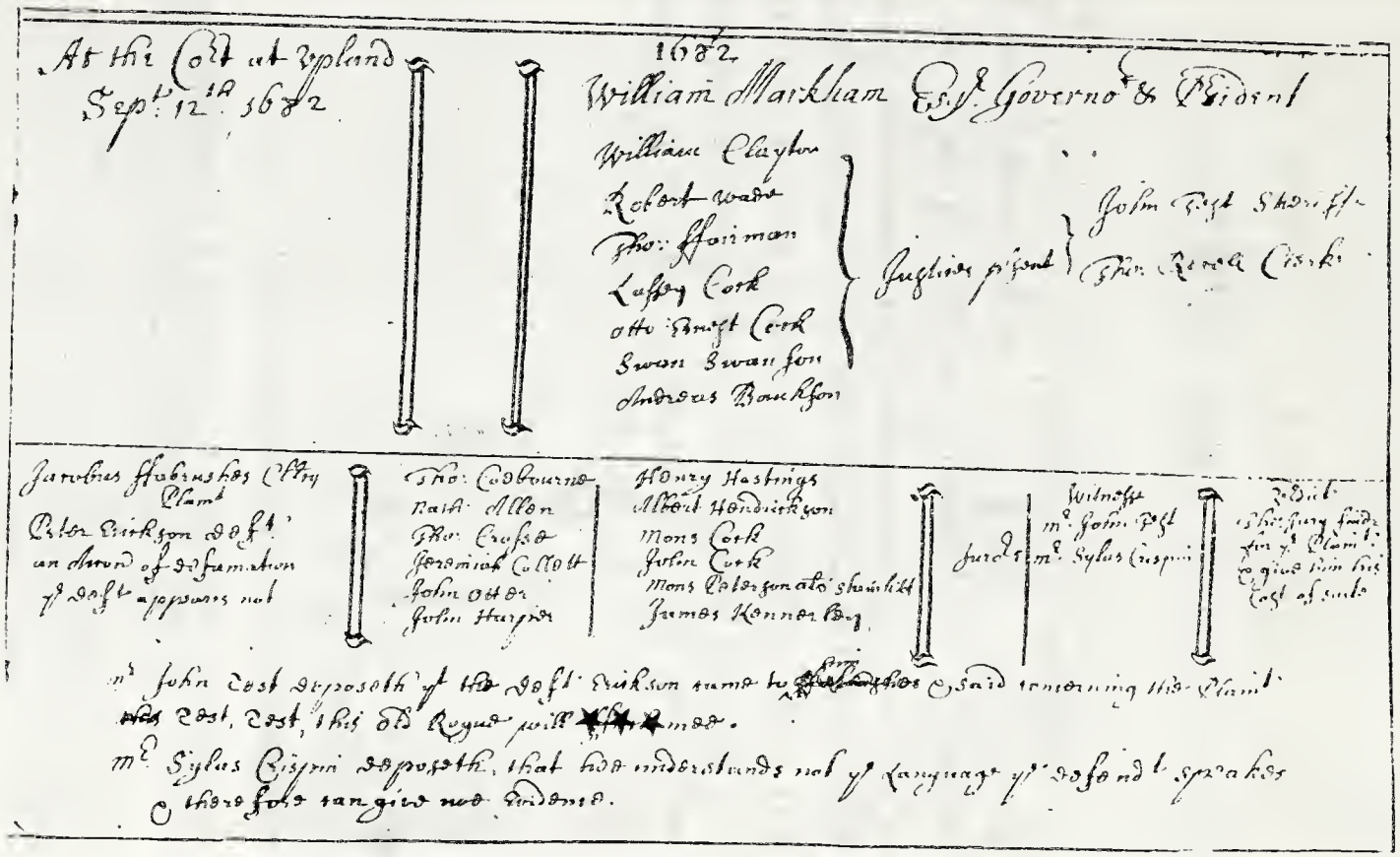
[94] *Record of the Courts of Chester County, 1681–1697* (Philadelphia, 1910) 14–19.

[95] *Ibid.* 19–20.



Original Manuscript Minutes, dated June 13th, 1682, of the Court of Upland, later Chester County (Now Delaware County), Pennsylvania, in which "Mr Sylas Crispin" figures as Juror, his name appearing three times. The manuscript, in size 9 x 14¾ inches, in the hand of Thomas Revell, clerk, is preserved in the Office of the Prothonotary of Chester County, West Chester, Pennsylvania.



At the Court at Vpland
Sept: 12th 1682

1682

William Markham Esq. Governo & Presid.

William Clayton
Robert Wade
Tho: Harriman
Lasse Cock
otto Ernest Cock
Swan Swanson
Andreas Boelson

Jugdes psent

John Test Sheriffe
Tho: Revell Clerke

Jacobus Hubenshes Atty Plam

Peter Erikson Defft

an Action of Defamation

ye Defft appeares not

Tho: Colbourne
Nath: Allen
Tho: Crosse
Jeremiah Collett
John Otter
Justin Hargis

Henry Hastings
Albert Hendrickson
Mons Cock
Justin Cock
Mons Pelergenald shewith
James Konnerboy

Jurors

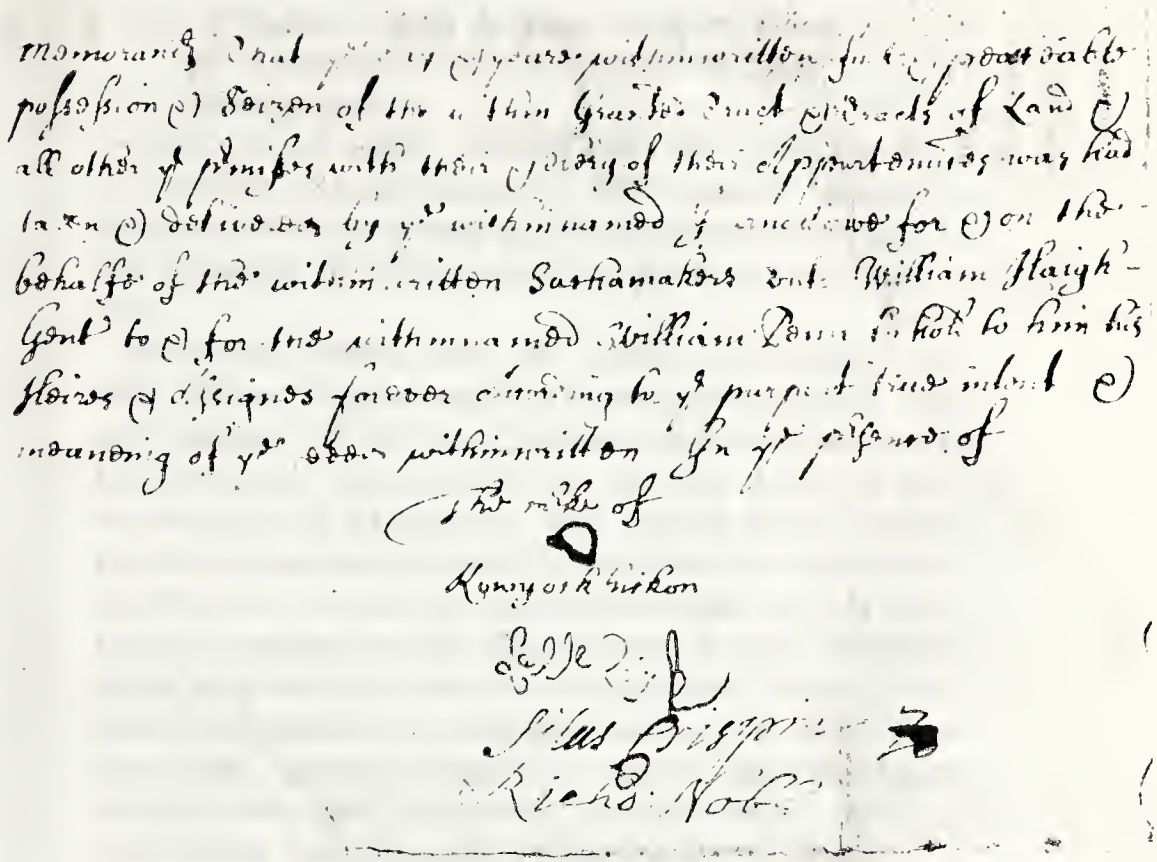
Witnesse
Mr John Test
Mr Sylas Crispin

Verdict
Sheriffe finde for ye Plam
to give him his Cost of suite

Mr John Test deposeth ye Defft Erikson came to [illegible] said concerning this Plaint
was Test, Test, this all Royne will [illegible] made.

Mr Sylas Crispin deposeth, that hee understands not ye language ye Defendt speakes
& therefore tangles not Evidence.

Original Manuscript Minutes, dated September 12th, 1682, of the Court of Upland, later Chester County, Pennsylvania, in which "Mr Sylas Crispin" appears as Witness.



Silas Crispin's Signature as a Witness on the William Penn Indian Deed of July 15th. 1682, under the Mark of Chief Kowyockhickon and between the Signatures of the noted Swedish Indian Interpreter, Captain Lasse Cock, and the Surveyor, Richard Noble.

The earliest catalogue or list of the First Purchasers of Pennsylvania lands, bought from William Penn in England, as to be laid out in the new Province, was engrossed on two vellum skins and signed by him in late October 1681, so that it might be taken overseas by Captain Crispin and his fellow Commissioners. Near the end of the second skin under section "XXIX" is the entry:

"William Crispin & Silas Crispin of Kingsale in the Kingdom of Ireland Gent[s]	Acres 5000	"[96]

This record makes evident that the usual form of deeds of lease and release for 5000 acres of land *to be* laid out in Pennsylvania had been executed by Penn to the Crispins, in 1681, some time prior to their migration.

With the coming now of family responsibility, in 1683, Silas Crispin sought the execution of his deed and became for the first time an actual land owner in the Province. Upon this tract, the first issued to him, he located his habitation. His special knowledge of the county, gained by travel and influential association, enabled him to make a choice selection and his position as a member of the Proprietary governing family made easy his obtaining the title papers. Indeed, William Penn, himself, at that time here on his first American visit, signed Crispin's warrant for the tract, August 10th, 1683, as follows, by which Surveyor General Holme was directed to have the survey made:

William Penn Proprietary & Govern[r]. of y[e]
Province of Pennsilvania & y[e]
Territories thereunto belonging

At y[e] Request of Silas Crispin Purchaser of Five Thousand Acres of Land in this Province, That I would grant him to take up part thereof in y[e] County of Philadelphia. These are to will & require thee forth w[th] to survey or cause to be surveyed unto him Five hundred Acres in y[e]

[96] Albert Cook Myers Collection.

sd County where not already taken up, according to y^e^ method of Townships appointed by me, & make returns thereof in to my Secretary's Office. Given at Philadelphia y^e^ $10^{th}\frac{6^{th}}{mo}$ 1683 Wm Penn

For Thomas Holmes
Survey^r^ General.

Accordingly, on the 17th of the same month the tract was laid out, and June 4th, 1684, the return of the survey was formally recorded by Holme in the Land Office.[97]

The grant was a rectangle of 500 acres in what then was known as the upper part of Dublin Township (afterward Lower Dublin), Philadelphia County, on the line of the present Abington Township, Montgomery County. It was bounded on the northeast by Dr. Nicholas More's Manor of Moreland, on the southeast by John Mason's land, on the southwest by the Susquehanna Road and on the northwest (across the present Abington Township line) by William Stanley's land. It is shown on Thomas Holme's printed Map of Pennsylvania, of 1687.

To this plantation home Crispin brought his bride. There is a tradition in the family that their first child was born in the wigwam of an Indian chief. Howbeit, here, beginning with his daughter Sarah, March 31st, 1684, his children were born, and here he made his abode to the end of his days. The place now forms a part of the Pennypack Park, in the 35th Ward of the City of Philadelphia. It is, as the crow flies, ten miles northeast of the City Hall and nearly two miles north of the Roosevelt Boulevard.

In 1693 upon the petition of the inhabitants of the Township requesting the continuation and confirmation of a "ten year old road" from the Township to Walter Forrest's Mill,[98] which was on Poquessing

[97] MS. Survey and Warrant Book, No. 9, page 9, City Hall, Philadelphia.

[98] *Penna. Colonial Records, I* (Phila., 1852) 389.

Original Land Warrant signed by William Penn, Philadelphia, 6 Mo. (August), 10th, 1683, to his Cousin, Silas Crispin, for his 500 acre Tract in Philadelphia County. From the Pennsylvania State Land Office at Harrisburg.

Creek in Byberry, the road was begun "at the Bridge near the Dwelling House of Silas Crispin."[99] Thus it seems evident that the house stood on the bank of Pennypack Creek as it etches its picturesque way through the even yet well timbered hills of the region.

Over three miles down the Creek in the same Township, at present Holmesburg, Philadelphia, was Wellspring Plantation, the country estate of Crispin's father-in-law, Thomas Holme.

Crispin subscribed £50 for stock of the Free Society of Traders in Pennsylvania.[100] As executor of the will of his father-in-law, Captain Thomas Holme, he spent a great deal of time caring for the large interest in lands left by the latter, obtaining warrants for laying out lands not taken up at Holme's death, selling some of the tracts, and engaging in like business. In the deeds he is styled "Silas Crispin of Dublin Township, Gentleman."

On August 28th, 1689, the Provincial Council appointed Silas Crispin, Robert Turner, Benjamin Chambers, Joseph Fisher, Thomas Fairman and Robert Adams, with a surveyor, to lay out a cart road according to statute, they having petitioned to have a road laid out from Philadelphia to Bucks County. This was no doubt the present Bristol Pike and they probably followed to a great extent the rather indefinite trail previously known as the "King's Path." Again in 1703 and 1710 Crispin assisted in laying out roads near his home.[101]

In addition to his home plantation, Silas was granted 500 acres in Hilltown Township, Philadelphia County, forty acres in the "Liberties of Philadelphia" and three lots in the city. The Liberty land was just half,

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[99] Land Records at Harrisburg, etc.

[100] *Penna. Mag.*, XI., 177.

[101] MS. Road Dockets, Philadelphia Court of Quarter Sessions, City Hall, Philadelphia.

and the area of the city lots approximately half of what was due under a purchase of five thousand acres, yet Silas appears to have been the only one of the children who had either, as the others all sold their rights before any land was actually laid out to them. The patents to all these are made out to "Silas Crispin, Purchaser," seemingly as part of his First Purchase of his father and himself. This five hundred acre tract in Hilltown Township, Philadelphia County (now Abington Township, Montgomery County), was about eight miles back from the Delaware River in a straight line along the hypothetical Susquehanna Road. The tract was rectangular, bounded northeast by Moreland, southeast by Lehnmann's land, southwest by the Susquehanna Road and northwest by land Captain Thomas Holme had taken up in right of Samuel Claridge. It is shown on Holme's map of 1687. Between 1686 and 1698 Silas Crispin sold this in separate portions to Cornelius Sturgis, John Meredith and Thomas Hood.

The forty acres of Liberty Land was rectangular, a short distance northeast of Germantown Road, beyond Isaac Norris' "Fairhill" plantation. He sold this to Nicholas Rideout in 1695, who sold it to Nicholas Waln. Silas Crispin's city lots, as already mentioned, were not the same as those allotted to his father on the original plan. A number of alterations had been made in the plan before the lots were surveyed. One was on the west side of Delaware Front Street, 162 feet south of Walnut. It was 42 feet on Front Street running back 155 feet on the north line and 201 feet on the south line, bounded on the west by a marsh. In 1684 he sold this to William Frampton. Another of his lots was on the southwest corner of High Street and Strawberry Alley, 40 feet (afterwards found to be 41 feet) on High Street and 80 feet on the Alley. He sold this about 1692 to Joseph Farrington. The other of Silas Crispin's lots

was on the southeast corner of Sixth and High Streets, 66 feet on High and 306 feet on Sixth Street. This was patented to him in 1688 and the same year he sold it to Patrick Robinson. (Patrick Robinson exchanged thirty-nine and a half feet in breadth of this with Robert Greenaway, Captain of the Ship "Welcome," for the same amount adjoining the lot he (Patrick Robinson) had purchased from Crispin, as Holme's executor, farther east in the same square, the latter being twenty-six and a half feet, originally intended for twenty-six); these combined lots, sixty-six feet front, he sold to Lionel Britain. This exchange has made a good deal of confusion in the attempt to locate the lots from the records, some giving it as "Robert Greenway's exchange with Silas Crispin," while the deed shows Crispin to have sold the corner lot intact to Robinson, and the minutes of the Board of Property say that Robinson made the exchange with Greenway.

Silas Crispin's wife Hester died April 17th, 1696, and he married, second, 1697, Mary, daughter of Richard and Abigail Stockton, of Springfield Township, Burlington County, West New Jersey, and widow of Thomas Shinn of the same county and province. Her father, Richard Stockton, was an Englishman of good birth and some fortune, who settled in Flushing, Long Island, where he was a lieutenant of a troop of horse in 1665. He afterwards joined the Society of Friends and removed to Burlington County, New Jersey, and became ancestor of the Stockton family of that Province.

The final illness of Silas Crispin is thus mentioned in a holograph letter[102] of his first cousin, Robert Assheton[103] (1670–1727), Philadelphia Town Clerk,

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[102] In the collection of the writer.

[103] Son of William Assheton, by his wife Frances Bradshaw (daughter of Ralph Bradshaw by his wife Rachel, daughter of Giles Penn).

to their first cousin, William Penn, dated Philadelphia, May 23rd, 1711:

"Cosin Crispin was Tapt yesterday for a Trapany or Dropsie has very bad how it will goe with him I cant tell but am in hopes heel recover it."

Silas Crispin died May 31st, 1711. His original will, in which he is styled "Gent," is preserved in the City Hall, Philadelphia. It is dated May 5th, 1711, and is in the handwriting of his cousin Robert Assheton, above mentioned, who signs as witness, along with his wife, Margaret Assheton, and Crispin's nephew, William Blackfan. Although "Weak in Body," Crispin signs his will with a strong clear hand. He made his wife, Mary, executrix, left her his plate, negroes, household goods, and the like, and directed her to sell a hundred acres, bought from Robert Pressmall, adjoining on the north east of his plantation, to pay debts and legacies. Among minor bequests to his son Thomas, were "ffour silver Spoons & one pair of silver buckles." To his granddaughter Sarah Loftus and his sister Rebecca Blackfan, he left sums of money. The will was proved August 7th, 1711, over the signature of the Deputy Governor Charles Gookin. The widow, Mary Crispin, however, renouncing her executrixship, July 5th, 1711, letters of administration, *cum testamento annexo,* were granted to the son, Thomas Crispin, April 19th, 1714.

The full text of the will is as follows:

In the Name of God Amen The fifth day of May In the year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred & Eleven I Silas Crispin of the Township of Dublin in the province of Pensilvania Gentl being Weak of Body but of sound memory do make this my last Will & Testam[t]. in Manner ffollowing Impris my Just [debts] & ffuneral Expenses being paid out of my ꝑsonal Estate All th[e] Rest residue & remaindr thereof whether live stock household goods ready Mony Debts plate Negros or of what Nature or kind it bee Not herein after ꝑticularly bequeathed I give & bequeath unto my Loving Wife Mary Crispin. Item I give devise & bequeath unto my sd Wife the One hundred Aeres of Land adjoyning to the North East End of my plantacon

In the Name of God Amen The fifth day of May
May In the year of our Lord One thousand Seven hundred & Eleven I
Silas Crispin of the Township of Dublin in the province of
Pensilvania Gentl being Weak of Body but of Sound Memory Do make this
my last Will & Testament in Manner following Imprimis my Soul
& Mortal Estate Excepted out of my Estate I Will
And ordain & Constitute this my Last Will & Testament
Revoking all other Wills by me heretofore made
ratifying & confirming this only to be my Last Will
& Testament Item I give & bequeath unto my loving
Wife Mary Crispin All my Goods & Chattels
Wife the One hundred Acres of Land adjoyning to the North East
End of my Plantation which I purchased from Robert Grisman
to be by her held & injoyed as Longest the Tenant of my Dwelling &
Legacy herein by me given & bequeathed Item I give & bequeath
unto my Son Thomas Crispin One Shilling Sterling to be paid him
One Hundred & Fifty Acres Rails Blankets & Feather Beds
Spoons & one pair of Silver Buckles Item I give & bequeath unto
my Granddaughter Sarah Lester Thirty pounds Item I give unto
my loving Sister Rebecca Blackfan Three pounds which if she
Dies before my Executors Item I give & bequeath unto my
Wife Sole Executrix In Witness whereof I have hereunto put my Hand & Seal the Day & Year
above said

Silas Crispin

Sealed Signed Published & Declared by
the said Silas Crispin as his Last Will in
the presence of
Margaret Aspheton
William Blackfan
Robert Griffith

Original Will of Silas Crispin, as signed by him, May 5th, 1711.

wch I purchased from Robert Prismall to be by her sold & disposed on towards the paym^{t}. of my Debts & the Legacies herein by me given & bequeathed Item I give & bequeath unto my Son Thomas Crispin One Mare Called Jewell with her Colt One ffeather bed Bedstead Rugg sheets blankets & pillows ffour silver Spoons & one pair of silver buckles. Item I give & bequeath unto my Granddaughter Sarah Loftus thirty pounds. Item I give unto my loving Sister Rebecca Blackfan three pounds And of this my last will I make my sd Loving Wife Sole Executrix In Witness whereof I have hereunto put my hand & Seal the day & year abovesd

Silas Crispin

Sealed Signed published
& delivered by the sd
Silas Crispin as his last
will in the presence of
Margaret Assheton
William Blackfan
Robt Assheton

Filed with the will is the inventory of Silas Crispin's estate, made September 6th, 1711 by John Hart and Michael Butcher. It is a long but quaint document affording an interesting exhibit of the household furnishings and plantation economy of that early day. A sumptuous item is "the Red bed and bedstead with all its furneture," appraised at £12. The livestock included 9 horses, 12 cows, a bull, 5 heifers, 6 calves, 38 sheep and 19 hogs.

His landed estate is not mentioned in his will, his own plantation going by the law of primogeniture to his son Thomas, while the other children of his first wife were heirs, through their mother, to Captain Thomas Holme's "Well Spring Plantation" and other large domains, Holme having acquired at different times upwards of 10,000 acres, of which at his death he possessed more than 2,100 acres. Crispin's children by his second wife were quite young at the time of his death and probably he expected them to be provided for by their mother whose family was wealthy.

After her husband's death, Mary Crispin returned to Burlington, New Jersey, where she had lived before her marriage. She was married, November 11th, 1714,

at Springfield Quaker Meeting, to Richard Ridgway, Jr., of Springfield Township, who was her third husband.

Silas Crispin and Hester (Holme) Crispin had the following issue:

SARAH, born March 31st, 1684, married Lesson Loftus, of the City of Philadelphia.

REBECCA, born May 6th, 1685, married Joseph Finney, son of Samuel Finney, Provincial Councillor and Provincial Judge, and brother of Captain John Finney, Provincial Councillor and High Sheriff of Philadelphia County, of the family of Finney, of Fulshaw Hall, Cheshire, England.

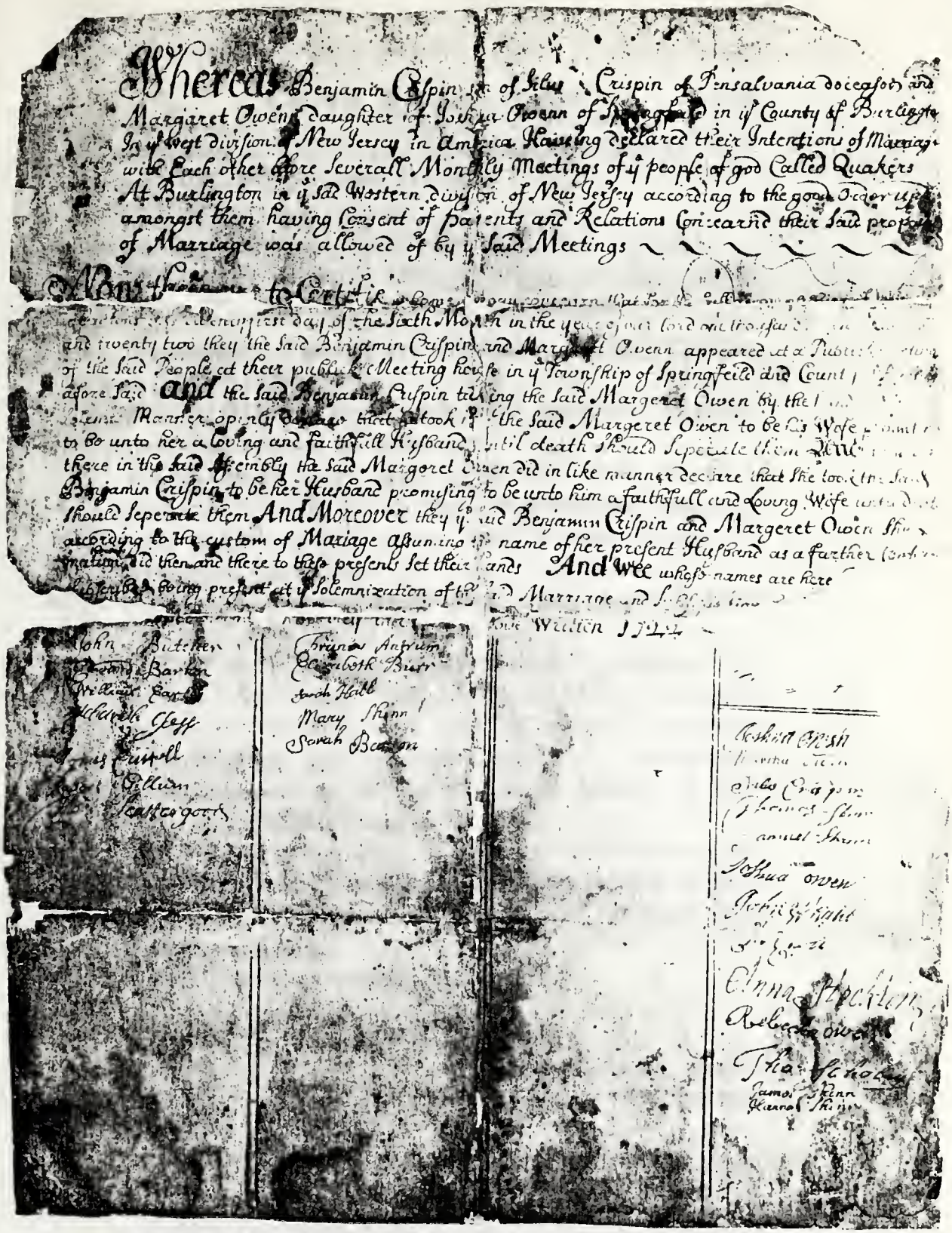
MARIE, born October 1686, married John Collet, son of Richard and Elizabeth (Rush) Collet.

ELEANOR, born September 11th, 1687, married, November 23rd, 1708, John Hart, Jr., who was High Sheriff of Bucks County, and also Coroner and Justice in the same County, son of John Hart, Member of Assembly, by his wife Susanna Rush.

From their son, Colonel Joseph Hart, by his marriage with his first cousin, Elizabeth Collet, daughter of John and Marie (Crispin) Collet, descends James Watts Mercur (son of Ulysses Mercur, Chief Justice of Pennsylvania), of Wallingford, Pennsylvania, Trustee and Secretary of the Crispin Cemetery Corporation, and father of James Watts Mercur, Jr., Mrs. Thomas Cahall and Mrs. John Seaman Albert, of Wallingford, and of the Baroness Orazio Nicola Saitto, of Moylan, Pennsylvania.

WILLIAM, born October 3rd, 1689, died young.

ESTHER, born October 29th, 1691, married Thomas Rush, grandson of John Rush. The above mentioned John Collet, John Hart, Jr., and Thomas Rush were all grandsons of Captain John Rush, formerly of the Parliamentary Army of England, who came to Pennsylvania in 1683, and held a plantation in Byberry,


Whereas Benjamin Crispin [illegible] of Silas Crispin of Pensalvania deceasd and Margaret Owen daughter of Joshua Owen of Springfield in y County of Burlington in y west division of New Jersey in America Having declared their Intentions of Marriage with Each other before Severall Monthly Meetings of y people of god Called Quakers At Burlington in y Said Western division of New Jersey according to the good Order used amongst them having Consent of parents and Relations Concerning their Said proposal of Marriage was allowed of by y Said Meetings

And [illegible] to Certifie [illegible] that on the first day of the Sixth Month in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and twenty two they the Said Benjamin Crispin and Margaret Owen appeared at a Publick [illegible] of the Said People at their publick Meeting house in y Township of Springfield did Count[illegible] aforesaid and the Said Benjamin Crispin taking the Said Margaret Owen by the hand [illegible] manner openly Declare that he took the Said Margaret Owen to be his Wife promising to be unto her a loving and faithfull Husband until death Should Seperate them And there in the Said Assembly the Said Margaret Owen did in like manner declare that She took the Said Benjamin Crispin to be her Husband promising to be unto him a faithfull and Loving Wife until death Should Seperate them And Moreover they y Said Benjamin Crispin and Margaret Owen She according to the custom of Mariage Assuming the name of her present Husband as a further confirmation did then and there to these presents Set their hands And we whose names are here subscribed being present at y Solemnization of the said Marriage and Subscription [illegible] have Written 1722

John Butcher
Edward Barton
William Earl
Zachariah Jeff
Jonas Cattell
Robert Gillum
Tho: Scattergood

Frances Antrum
Elizabeth Burr
Sarah Hall
Mary Shinn
Sarah Barton

Joshua Owen
Martha Owen
Silas Crispin
Thomas Shinn
Samuel Shinn
Joshua Owen
John Wright
Tho Earl
Ann Stockton
Rebecka Owen
Tho: Scholey
James Shinn
Thomas Shinn

Original Certificate, owned by M. Jackson Crispin, of the Quaker Marriage of Benjamin Crispin, son of Silas Crispin, of Pennsylvania, deceased, to Margaret Owen, daughter of Joshua Owen, of Springfield, Burlington County, New Jersey, at Springfield Friends' Meeting House, 6 Mo. (August) 21st, 1722.

The signatures of the bride and groom are worn away but next below them in the relatives' column were the following witnesses: Joshua Owen, Martha Owen, Silas Crispin, Thomas Shinn, Samuel Shinn, Joshua Owen, John Wright, Tho Earl, Ann Stockton, Rebecka Owen, Tho: Scholey, James Shinn, Thomas Shinn. Other witnesses were: John Butcher, Edward Barton, William Earl, Zachariah Jess, Jonas Cattell, Robert Gillum, Tho. Scattergood, Frances Antrum, Elizabeth Burr, Sarah Hall, Mary Shinn, Sarah Barton.

for account of whom see *Pennsylvania Magazine,* Volume XVII, No. 3, pages 325–335.

THOMAS (See below).

SUSANNA, born April 14th, 1696, died young.

The above children removed from the immediate vicinity, Thomas Crispin alone remaining.

Silas Crispin and Mary (Stockton Shinn) Crispin had the following issue:

JOSEPH, born October 7th, 1698, married Elizabeth Barrett. Removed to Delaware.

BENJAMIN, born September 1st, 1699, married, August 21st, 1722, at Springfield Meeting, Margaret Owen, daughter of Joshua and Martha Owen, of Springfield Township.

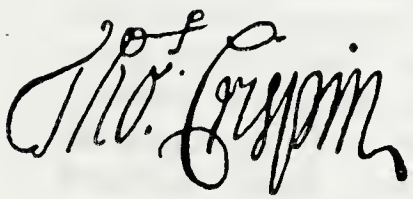
ABIGAIL, born January 30th, 1701, married John Wright, of Springfield Township.

SILAS, born March 19th, 1702, died November 1749, married, November 9th, 1724, Mary Wetherill, daughter of Thomas and Ann (Fearson) Wetherill, of Burlington, and granddaughter of Christopher Wetherill, ancestor of the Wetherill family of New Jersey and Philadelphia.

MARY, born May 12th, 1705, married November 6th, 1727, Thomas Earl, of Burlington County, son of William Earl, of New England, ancestor of the Earl family of New Jersey.

JOHN, born December 11th, 1707.

THOMAS CRISPIN



Thomas Crispin, oldest surviving son of Silas and Hester (Holme) Crispin, was born June 22nd, 1694, on his father's plantation, in Dublin Township, later Lower Dublin Township, in Philadelphia County, which he inherited and made his home for the remainder of his life. He married, about

1716, Jane Ashton, daughter of Joseph Ashton, a Justice of the Philadelphia County Courts and a large landowner in Dublin Township. She was born about 1696; died 1749. They had issue: Silas (see below), Thomas, Joseph, Hannah, and Mercy. He and his sisters (of the full blood) inherited through their mother the estate of their grandfather, Captain Thomas Holme, which, as has been stated, included the Well Spring Plantation and a smaller tract adjoining, amounting in all to over 2100 acres, and which in 1723 was divided among the then living heirs.

One acre of ground, which was set aside by Captain Thomas Holme, in 1694, for a family graveyard was reserved for their use in common, and he was buried there in 1695. His grave is now marked by a marble shaft erected by the Trustees of the Lower Dublin Academy in 1863–4. Thomas Crispin and his wife were buried there in 1749, where their tombstones may be seen to this day, bearing their initials and the dates of their deaths. Thomas Crispin's descendants continued to use it and it became known as the "Old Crispin Burying Ground," later in 1831, the "Crispin Burial Ground Community," and since 1840, when it was incorporated, the "Crispin Cemetery Corporation." After 1800, there were practically no burials, although there were a few during the next fifty years, after which time they ceased altogether.

The heirs of Thomas Holme also set aside, in 1723, 1½ acres of ground, to satisfy a clause in his will, for a charitable purpose, and on this ground was erected a log school house, which thus ante-dates the famous Germantown School. Out of this grew the Lower Dublin Academy which was chartered in 1794 and a new building erected. Both of these old buildings are now standing. The Thomas Holme Branch of the Free Library of Philadelphia, in Holmesburg, is the direct result of this donation.

The Crispin Cemetery, on The Thomas Holme Boulevard.
Holmesburg, Philadelphia.

The Crispin Cemetery, on The Thomas Holme Boulevard, Holmesburg, Philadelphia, 1929.

The 300th anniversary of the birth of Thomas Holme was celebrated November 11th, 1924, elaborate exercises being held on this day in honor of the distinguished services rendered by him to the City of Philadelphia and to Pennsylvania. This commemoration, very appropriately, was inspired and directed by The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, through one of its departments, The Pennsylvania Historical Commission, of which Albert Cook Myers was the Secretary-Director, and was participated in by high officials of the City and State, as well as by Holme's living descendants. On the preceding evening, the 10th, The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, held a meeting in honor of Holme, Mr. Myers delivering the address on the subject, with lantern slides. During the morning of the 11th, appropriate exercises were held at the Crispin Cemetery and in the afternoon a bronze tablet was unveiled (on a building at 113 Arch Street, on which site stood Thomas Holme's original Philadelphia residence), by Elizabeth Brockway Crispin, of New York City, whose line of direct descent from Thomas Holme is given in this article.

While preparing for the above commemoration, a permanent committee was formed, the purpose of which was to endeavor to have an ordinance passed by the Council of the City of Philadelphia to surround the Crispin Cemetery with a park to be named the Holme-Crispin Park, as a mark of respect to the memory of Thomas Holme. The members of this committee were: J. Harvey Gillingham, Chairman, George S. Webster, John A. Vogelson, Clement B. Webster, Walter Brinton, A. Zane Hoffman, William C. Reeder, John Stephenson Clark and M. Jackson Crispin. Eli Kirk Price attended all of the meetings subsequently held by this committee.

A number of meetings were held in Philadelphia from that time until October 19th, 1925, when the

Holme-Crispin Park was placed upon the City plan. After this date many meetings were attended by Messrs. Eli K. Price, Clarence K. Crossan, member of Council from the district in which the Crispin Cemetery is located, J. Harvey Gillingham, James Watts Mercur, John Stephenson Clark and M. Jackson Crispin, until May 7th, 1928, on which date a meeting was held at the Ritz Carlton Hotel attended by the gentlemen above mentioned. It was the opinion of Mr. Crossan that the time for action had arrived and consequently he presented an Ordinance to the City Council on May 10th, 1928, authorizing the City of Philadelphia to start proceedings to condemn for park purposes 37 acres more or less of land including the Crispin Cemetery.

Two days later on May 12th another luncheon was held at the Ritz Carlton Hotel at which were present the Hon. Harry A. Mackey, Mayor of Philadelphia, John H. Neeson, newly elected Chief Engineer and Surveyor of the Engineering and Survey Bureau, Messrs. Price, Crossan, Gillingham and Crispin. The entire matter was placed before the Mayor, who graciously expressed himself as being in favor of the plan and stated that he would be glad to give it his co-operation and approval. The first reading of the Ordinance occurred June 21st, 1928. It had been agreed to exclude the Cemetery property from the condemnation proceedings, which through an error had not been done, consequently, the Ordinance was recommitted to the Committee, June 28th, excluding the Cemetery. It was reported back by the Committee, September 27th, was amended and passed the second reading on October 4th, the third reading on October 11th and signed by Mayor Mackey, October 15th, 1928. After the signing of the Ordinance by the Mayor, it was discovered that the name of one of the streets recited in the boundary of the area was incorrect. This

The Crispin Cemetery on The Thomas Holme Boulevard, Holmesburg, Philadelphia,
showing Thomas Holme Monument and Crispin Gravestones.

The Crispin Cemetery, on the Thomas Holme Boulevard, Holmesburg, Philadelphia. From right, Thomas Holme Monument, "S C" (Silas Crispin I.) "T. C 1749" (Thomas Crispin) and "J. C 1749" (Jane Crispin, wife of Thomas) Gravestones.

made it necessary for the City Council to pass an Amendment correcting the error, which was done on June 20th, 1929, by changing the name of Albion Street to Wilson Street, when the ordinance became a law. Hence, the Holme-Crispin Park, which is part of the Pennypack Park surrounding the Crispin Cemetery where Thomas Holme lies buried, has come into existence, thus recognizing the services of this distinguished man who drew up the plans and plotted the City of Philadelphia and the Province of Pennsylvania.

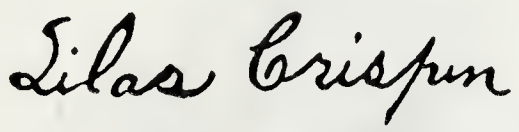
Mayor Mackey is to be heartily congratulated and most highly commended for his prompt support of this park, which action made its inception possible. The Trustees of the Crispin Cemetery will make appropriate improvements to this property and present it to the City of Philadelphia.

SILAS CRISPIN II.

Silas Crispin, son of Thomas and Jane (Ashton) Crispin, inherited the land of his father in Lower Dublin Township and lived there his entire life. This estate, part of the tract descending from Captain Thomas Holme, was known as "Bellevue." He married Martha Miles,[104] January 14th, 1749, daughter of Griffith Miles, of Radnor, Chester County, Pa., who was born 1727 and died before 1794. They had issue: Silas (see below), Joseph, an officer in the Revolutionary War, William, Sarah, Jane and Thomas. In 1794 he wrote an account of the family graveyard and other matters pertaining to the Crispin family. He died in 1800, and was buried in the Crispin Cemetery.

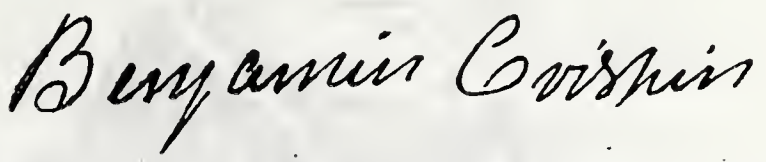
[104] From the original manuscript account book of James Hamilton, in the collection of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

SILAS CRISPIN, III.



Silas,[105] son of Silas and Martha (Miles) Crispin, was born, May 11th, 1767, in Lower Dublin Township, at "Bellevue," which he inherited from his father and he died there of lockjaw as a result of running a nail in his foot, August 13th, 1806, at the early age of 39. He married Esther Dougherty, 1788, who was born 1767, and died May 7th, 1838. They had issue: Martha, Benjamin (see below), Mary, Paul, Silas, Hester and Ann.

HON. BENJAMIN CRISPIN.



The Hon. Benjamin Crispin, son of Silas and Esther (Dougherty) Crispin, was born in 1792, on the ancestral estate of "Bellevue." He was educated in Lower Dublin Academy, with which his family was so closely identified. In 1822 he was commissioned a Lieutenant of Pennsylvania Militia. In 1823, he was appointed by the Governor of Pennsylvania, Justice of the Peace for the Townships of Byberry, Lower Dublin, and Oxford, Philadelphia County, and held that office until 1837. In 1828 he was appointed by the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia Director of Public Schools in his district. In 1837, he was elected a member of the General Assembly of Penn-

[105] While it is not definitely known, the facts all seem to indicate that Silas was the oldest son. He inherited his father's landed estate and was the sole exeeutor of his will. It is highly probable that his father would name his first born "Silas" and there is plenty of evidence that he was a very old man at the time of his death in 1800. The late Oliver Hough in an article on the Crispin family, appearing in John W. Jordan's *Colonial and Revolutionary Families*, I. (New York, 1911) 365, designates him as the youngest son.

Benjamin Crispin

sylvania, and re-elected in 1838–1839. In 1840 he was elected to the State Senate and in 1843 was made Speaker of the Senate as the presiding officer of that body was then designated. When the whole of Philadelphia County was incorporated with the city in 1854, Mr. Crispin was elected the first Common Councilman from the 23rd Ward. On his retirement the Council presented him with a cane which is now in the possession of his family. He continued to manifest a deep interest in the schools, and on leaving the Council was again elected to the local school board. A new public school in Holmesburg was named after him in 1906, forty-two years from the time of his death. Benjamin Crispin was a founder of Emanuel Church, at Holmesburg, and served for twenty years, as one of its vestrymen, and eight years as accounting warden. He also represented the parish in the Diocesan Convention in 1854–56–58–60. He was one of the originators of and President of the Board of Trustees of the Holmesburg Athenæum Association and Chairman of its building committee, which in 1850 built the town hall called the Athenæum (In this building until 1908 was housed the Thomas Holme Library). In May, 1837, he was elected one of the Trustees of the Lower Dublin Academy and in 1838 its President, an office he held until his death twenty-six years later.

He was founder of the "Crispin Burial Ground Community" and principally instrumental in obtaining a charter for the "Crispin Cemetery Corporation" from the Legislature, while he was a State Senator in 1840, thus perpetuating the title to the heirs of Thomas Holme, under the care of a Board of Trustees, of which he was President. Mr. Crispin was of medium height but of quite stout build. He had a large—what might be called massive—head, though his features were not large. He was deliberate, rather slow in the

manner of expressing himself and firm in his convictions.[106] He married, October 17th, 1816, Maria Foster, daughter of Amos and Eleanor (Thomas) Foster, of Collegeville, near Holmesburg. She was born 1800. They had issue,—Edward T., William, Benjamin Franklin (see below), Eleanor Jane, Thomas Holme, Silas (Colonel U. S. A.), and Charles H.

Colonel Silas Crispin was born at Holmesburg, Philadelphia County, Pa., on September 9th, 1828. He was educated at local schools and the Philadelphia High School. He was admitted as a cadet to the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, N. Y., July 1st, 1846, on appointment of the late Hon. Charles Jared Ingersoll, M.C. He graduated with distinction, being third in his class, on July 1st, 1850, and was then appointed a Brevet Second Lieutenant in the Ordnance Department, U. S. A. He was promoted from time to time, finally attaining the rank of Colonel of Ordnance on August 23rd, 1881. He served at Watervliet Arsenal, New York, Allegheny Arsenal, Pennsylvania, and St. Louis Arsenal, Missouri. He was in command of the Ordnance Depot, Leavenworth, Kansas, in 1860 and 1861.

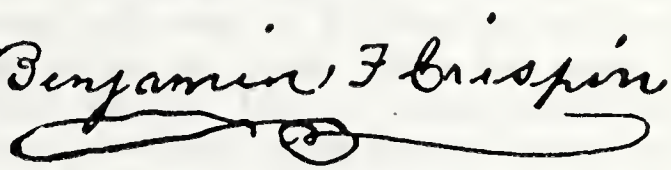
During the Cival War, Colonel Crispin served for some time on the staff of Major-General George B. McClellan, and also in charge of the New York Ordnance Agency as a member of the Ordnance Board, Commandant of the New York Arsenal, and President of the Ordnance Board for five years. After the war he was sent to England by the Government to study the making of ordnance. He was the inventor of a breech-loading cannon called the "Crispin Gun," several of which were made by the government at a cost of $46,000 each. He was Commandant at the Frankford Arsenal Philadelphia, from June 1885 to June 1886, and the Benica Arsenal, California, from June

[106] Samuel C. Willits', MS. History of Lower Dublin Academy, 332.

1st, 1886, until a short time previous to his death, which occurred at New York City on February 28th, 1889. He was buried in Holmesburg, Penna., on March 8th. The interment was in the grounds connected with the Emanuel Protestant Episcopal Church. Colonel Crispin had never married.[107]

Benjamin and Maria Crispin began their married life at "Bellevue," the old Crispin homestead on the Welsh Road, but subsequently removed to Holmesburg, where they continued to reside the remainder of their lives. Benjamin died July 4th, 1864 and Maria died May 13th, 1882; both were buried in the cemetery adjoining the Emanuel Episcopal Church at Holmesburg.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN CRISPIN I.



Benjamin Franklin Crispin was the third son of Benjamin and Maria (Foster) Crispin, and was born in Holmesburg, August 2nd, 1821, and died at his residence, 3258 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, July 19th, 1898. He was educated at Lower Dublin Academy and other educational institutions. He was President of the Crispin Cemetery Corporation and the Lower Dublin Academy. He married, June 24th, 1845, Elizabeth Glenn, daughter of Robert and Sarah Glenn, of Holmesburg. She was born September 9th, 1825, and died in 1873. They had issue:

1. Benjamin Franklin (see below).

2. Robert Glenn, born at Holmesburg, Philadelphia, February 4th, 1849; received his early education at the Episcopal Academy, Philadelphia; 1872, went to Berwick, Pa., where he became connected with the Jackson

[107] The above sketch was written by the Hon. George Stephenson Clark, Holmesburg, Philadelphia, February 19th, 1901.

and Woodin Manufacturing Company (Now the American Car and Foundry Company). He was after a time a member of the firm of Bowman and Crispin. In 1902 he was elected Teller of the First National Bank of Berwick, which position he held at the time of his death, May 16th, 1913. He married on September 10th, 1873, at Berwick, Frances M., born at Berwick, Pa., December 4th, 1852, daughter of Seth B. and Louise F. (Doane) Bowman, of Berwick, Pa. Robert Glenn Crispin and Frances M. (Bowman) Crispin had issue,—a son born April 12th, 1875, died the same day.

3. William Henry, born Philadelphia, June 11th, 1851, died October 18th, 1924, married May 27th, 1875, Matilda, daughter of John Mitchell, of Philadelphia, in which city they resided for a few years, finally removing to Beverly, N. J., where he lived until a few years before his death. They had issue, Franklin Mitchell Crispin, born in Philadelphia, April 13th, 1876, married 1905, Emma Fowler, daughter of the late Joseph D. Weeks, of Pittsburgh, Pa., at one time Editor of "Iron Age."

4. Elizabeth Glenn Crispin, died unmarried, June 2nd, 1873, aged about eighteen years.

5. Maria Crispin, born August 10th, 1858, in Holmesburg, Philadelphia, married on October 10th, 1883, William Emerson Smith, a distinguished attorney of Berwick, Pa., who died January 7th, 1891. She is now (1929) living at Narberth, Pa. Of their four children, three died in childhood. A daughter, Elizabeth Crispin Smith, born June 26th, 1884, in Berwick, married, on December 9th, 1915, her first cousin, Charles Edwin Crispin, born December 22nd, 1917, in Flushing, L. I. They were divorced on May 22nd, 1922, and Elizabeth Crispin Smith Crispin and her daughter are living in Narberth with Mrs. Maria Crispin Smith. Charles Edwin Crispin, 2nd, married, second, Irene E. Sampson, on June 22nd, 1922. They are now (1929) living in New York City.

6. Charles Edwin Crispin, born at Holmesburg, November 14th, 1856, died in New York City, April 26th, 1926.

7. Louis Crispin, born at Holmesburg, December 30th, 1863, married 1881, Susan Church, of Laurelton, Pa. They lived at Laurelton for a few years after their marriage and then moved to New York City, where Mr. Crispin, who has been head of the Shipping Department of John Wanamaker for a number of years, now resides, his wife having died February 14th, 1912. They had issue, Charles Edwin Crispin, 2d, born at Laurelton, Pa., June 7th, 1882, who married Elizabeth Crispin Smith, daughter of Maria Crispin Smith, as above indicated.

8. Sarah Frances Crispin, born May 1st, 1846, married, June 4th, 1874, the Hon. George S. Clark, of Holmesburg, Philadelphia, who died September 29th, 1923. She is now living in Holmesburg. Mr. Clark was a son of a Civil War veteran, Colonel John Clark, of Holmesburg, and became one of the most prominent citizens of that town. In 1879, George S. Clark purchased the old Crispin homestead known as "Bellevue," which was part of the original plantation owned by Surveyor General Thomas Holme, from whom it had descended to the Hon. Benjamin Crispin. Both Mr. Clark and his wife were very active in all affairs relative to the Holme and Crispin families and were especially concerned with the preservation of the old Crispin Burying Ground, she at one time raising a fund among her relatives for fencing that property. They had issue,—

(1.) John Stephenson Clark, born August 1st, 1875, married Elizabeth, daughter of Jonathan and Mary Frances (Risdon) Rowland of Holmesburg. Mr. Clark succeeded his grandfather, B. F. Crispin, as Trustee of Lower Dublin Academy and Trustee of the Crispin Cemetery Corporation, and now resides in Holmesburg. He had issue one son, John Maxwell

Rodman Clark, born March 23rd, 1905, married June 2nd, 1928, Mary (Craig) Loper, of Holmesburg.

(2.) Benjamin Crispin Clark, born March 28th, 1877, died December 24th, 1878.

(3.) Arthur Douglass Clark, born August 14th, 1883,

(4.) Elizabeth Frances Clark, born September 16th, 1878, now a practicing surgeon in Philadelphia.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN CRISPIN II.

Benjamin Franklin Crispin II., oldest son of Benjamin Franklin Crispin I., was born in Holmesburg, Philadelphia, July 21st, 1847, and died at his residence in Berwick, July 3rd, 1903; received his early education at the Lower Dublin Academy, later at the High Schools of Philadelphia.

He removed to Berwick, Pennsylvania in 1872 and immediately took a deep interest in its affairs. Mr. Crispin was one of the founders of the Berwick Rolling Mills and became connected with the First National Bank of Berwick in 1876, of which institution he was President for many years until the time of his death. He was the founder and first President of the Berwick Electric Light Company, was Vice-President of the Berwick Store Company, Limited, and trustee of the Jackson and Crispin Estate, whose large landed interests occupied much of his time. He was an ardent Republican, always active in that party and was for many years a director of the public schools. Mr. Crispin was a charter member of the Board of Trustees of the Young Men's Christian Association and a trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Church, where he was a regular attendant. He was President of the Mountain Grove Camp Meeting Association and associated himself with those who directed the church.

His long and efficient service to the public schools as director and advisor has been recognized by the presentation to the School District of an athletic field named in his honor. It is known as the Crispin Memorial Athletic Field, and consists of a trifle over 4 acres of land taken from the Borough Farm of the Jackson and Crispin Estate, situated within the borough limits and near the schools. It comprises a separate football and baseball field and also has a mile track. A brick club house has been erected sufficiently large to accommodate two football squads with separate quarters, completely equipped with showers and modern conveniences. A ticket office, Director's Room, and large basement is also provided for. Portable bleachers for the accommodation of 2000 people were purchased so as to make them available for both the football and baseball fields.

He married, June 14th, 1874, Margaret Jackson,[108] who was born November 19th, 1853, daughter of the Honorable Mordecai William Jackson[109] (1815–1894),

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[108] Margaret Jackson Crispin married, second, on November 6th, 1907, the Rev. Richard H. Gilbert, a presiding elder in the Methodist Episcopal Church, who died on May 17th, 1924.

[109] Benjamin Doane (1770–1825), the maternal grandfather of Mr. Jackson, came to Berwick about 1790 and was the first of the family to settle there. He married, 1793, Hannah Sharpless Iddings, whose father, William Iddings, fought in the Revolutionary War (*Pennsylvania Archives*, 5S. V. 496). He was the son of Elijah and Sarah (Groves) Doane, and died while in the service of the Revolutionary army near Trenton. Benjamin Doane (Elijah[5], Israel[4], Daniel[3], Daniel[2], John[1]) was directly descended from Deacon John Doane, one of the Pilgrim Fathers who came to Plymouth from England in 1629. He rendered distinguished services to that colony, of which he was one of the most influential personages. He was a member of the first Provincial Council of the Plymouth Colony, on which Council sat the celebrated Captain Myles Standish and John Alden, and was "Assistant to the Governor" in 1633. In 1634 he resigned from the Council to become Deacon of the Plymouth Church and in 1645 led in the establishment of the Puritan Church at Eastham of which he was chosen deacon.—A. A. Doane, *Doane Family* (Boston, 1902) 3, 4, 7, 246; Joseph Sharpless, *Sharpless Family* (Philadelphia, 1816), revised by Gilbert Cope, *Sharpless Family* (Philadelphia, 1887), 410–411.

a pioneer in that community, and one of the foremost business men of his day in central Pennsylvania. He[109a] founded, with William Hartman Woodin I., a partnership known as Jackson and Woodin, of Berwick, in 1849, now the American Car and Foundry Company.[110]

[109a] Mr. Jackson's son was General Clarence Gearheart Jackson, born in Berwick, Penna., March 25th, 1842. At the age of fourteen he entered Dickinson Seminary, Williamsport, Pa., where he graduated two years later with the highest honors of his class. He then entered Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., where at eighteen, he again led his class at graduation.

On August 2nd, 1862, he enlisted in the Civil War as Second Lieutenant of Co. H, 84th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, at the age of twenty, and became First Lieutenant, January 2nd, 1863. At Chancellorsville, he was captured and taken to Libby Prison, where he remained many months. He, with companions, succeeded in escaping from prison, but was captured and brought back. Later, he was exchanged and appointed to a Captaincy. At the Battle of the Wilderness he was wounded, again taken prisoner and returned to Libby Prison. He was soon, however, included among six hundred officers who were taken to Charleston and placed under the fire of the Federal cannon from Fort Moultrie. They were taken to Columbia from Charleston and placed in a guarded field, with no roof to shelter them, where they dug underground cells for themselves, from which place he was finally exchanged. In 1870 he was appointed Major on the staff of General Osborne, later Colonel on the staff of Governor Hartranft, and was made Quartermaster General by Governor Hoyt in 1879.

General Jackson was one of the influential members and chief advisors of the Republican Party in the management of whose affairs he took a prominent part, representing it as a Delegate in State and National conventions. It was expected that he would receive the gubernatorial nomination of his party at the expiration of Governor Hoyt's term, but this was prevented by his sudden and unexpected death at the age of 38 in 1880. He was one of the substantial business men of Pennsylvania, having been interested in many enterprises. He was Trustee of Dickinson College and of the State Normal School at Bloomsburg. General Jackson's town honored him by naming its Grand Army Post No. 759, the Captain Clarence Gearhart Jackson Post.

[110] In 1860 Jackson and Woodin began the manufacture of coal and freight cars. In 1867–1868 the business was enlarged by building a wheel foundry, a pipe foundry, rolling mills and a large company store. They employed at that time 1300 men. In 1872 he and Mr. Woodin retired in favor of their eldest sons, General Clarence Gearhart Jackson and Clemuel Ricketts Woodin, who incorporated the business into

Mr. Jackson was a charter member and the first President of the First National Bank of Berwick, founder of the Berwick Company Store, now Berwick Store Company, Ltd., and was an Associate Judge in Columbia County, Pennsylvania. He was a trustee of Dickinson College and the State Asylum for the Insane at Danville.

Mr. Jackson married Margaret Gearhart, the great-granddaughter of Captain Jacob Gearhart[111] (1735–1813), of Revolutionary war fame, who had charge of the boats of George Washington troops when they crossed the Delaware. Captain Gearhart's eldest son

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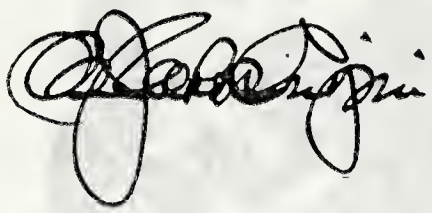
the Jackson and Woodin Manufacturing Company. General Jackson died in 1880, and the entire management of the Company devolved upon Mr. Woodin, who conducted its affairs in such an able manner that the growth steadily continued until 1899, when it became one of the most important units of the American Car and Foundry Company, known as its Berwick District. This plant now builds both freight and passenger cars and when working at capacity has employed 6300 men. In November 1907, 2530 freight cars of various types were built in 25 days or an average of 101 cars per day. During this month, 20 steel Interboro coaches were also erected and this department now has a capacity for building one and one-half passenger cars per day. Mr. C. R. Woodin's son, William Hartman Woodin II. is a very prominent and influential business man of New York City and is now President of the American Car and Foundry Company.

[111] Captain Jacob Gearhart came to New Jersey in 1735 from Strasburg, then a city of France, settled in Hunterdon County, N. J., and married, *circa* 1761, Catherine Kline; enlisted, in 1775, when the Revolution broke out and soon became Captain of the 2nd New Jersey Regiment. He was a man of brave and fearless spirit, who stood so high in the confidence of his superior officers that he was chosen by George Washington, with Cap. Van Tenyck, to take charge of the crossing of the Delaware, then filled with floating cakes of ice, on that eventful night of December 25th, 1776, when the Hessian camp of the English was attacked at Trenton. After the crossing had been accomplished the boats were placed in the charge of these two captains who were ordered to destroy them should the expedition prove a failure. Captain Gearhart saw service at Brandywine and Valley Forge, and after the war, *circa* 1785–95, settled in Northumberland County, Pennsylvania.—Office of the Adjutant General, Trenton, New Jersey; *Hist. and Biog. Annals of Columbia and Montour Counties, Pa.*, I. (J. H. Beers and Co., Chicago, 1915), 449, 450.

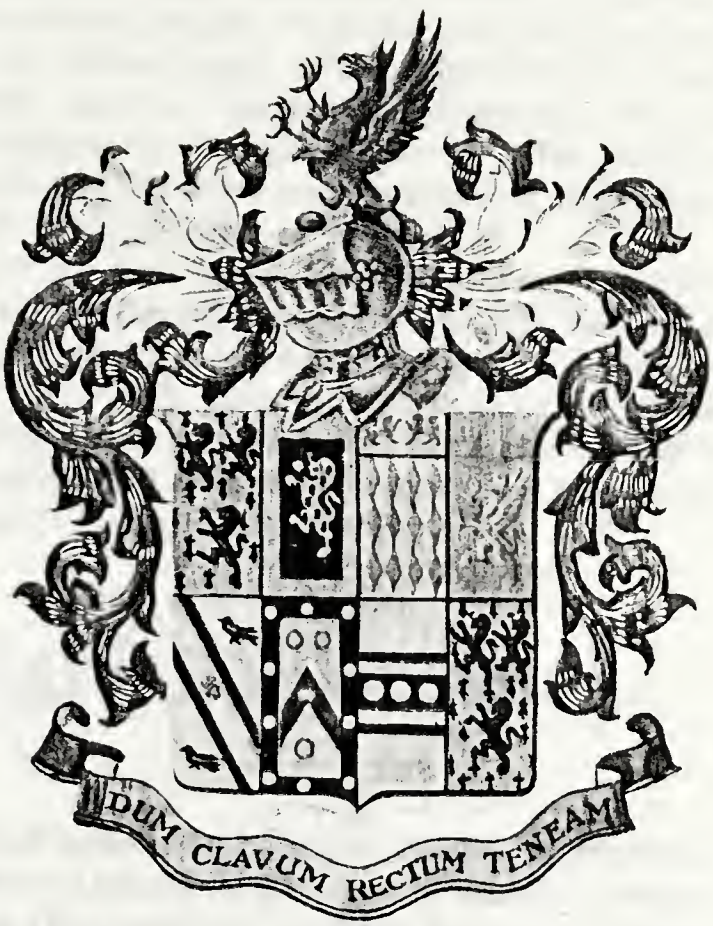
was Judge Jacob Gearhart[112] (1763–1841), of Northumberland County, a very influential man in Pennsylvania. Benjamin Franklin and Margaret (Jackson) Crispin had issue, Mordecai Jackson, Clarence Gearhart and Helen Jean, for accounts of whom see below.

MORDECAI JACKSON CRISPIN



Born at Berwick, Pennsylvania, May 13th, 1875, Mordecai Jackson Crispin was graduated from Berwick High Schools, 1892; then he entered Princeton College (now University) and was graduated from this institution in 1896, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He has always retained his legal residence in Berwick, but removed to New York City in 1900; he has been President of the First National Bank of Berwick since 1909 and President of the Crispin Cemetery Corporation since 1924. He was General Manager and Treasurer of the United States Metal

[112] Judge Jacob Gearhart, son of Captain Jacob Gearhart, entered his father's regiment in 1777, at the age of 14 years, and served until the end of the war, having become an ensign. He married, *circa* 1792, Margaret Runkle, of Hunterdon County, New Jersey, and followed his father to Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, about 1795. He was a very ardent and prominent Democrat, his house being the meeting place of men of importance the country over. It was there that Andrew Jackson, while President of the United States, requested Simon Cameron, then United States Senator from Pennsylvania, to get that delegation committed to the support of Martin Van Buren for President. Here also came Francis Asbury, the first Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this country, who preached in Judge Gearhart's barn. He was a Colonel of the Pennsylvania Militia, and a Presidential Elector in 1828 for Andrew Jackson. He was very fastidious in his dress, conforming to the colonial style, always wearing a ruffled shirt, swallow tail coat, and white fur top hat.—Ben. van D. Fisher, *The Runkle Family*, New York, 1899) 46, 64, 65; Department of the Interior, Bureau of Pensions, S.F.3392.

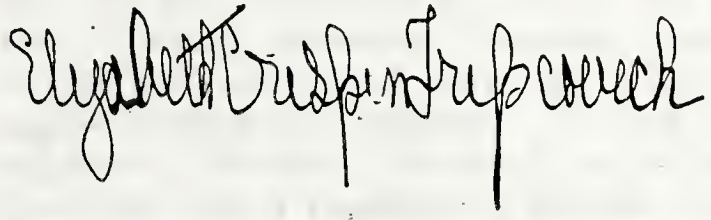


Arms of M. Jackson Crispin
Confirmed to him by the College of Arms in England

Quarterly of eight: 1 and 8, Erminols, three lions rampant azure, armed and langued purpure, *for Crispin;* 2, Sable, a lion rampant or, billetty sable, a bordure or, *for Crispin* (Tillieres); 3, Fusilly, gules and argent, on a chief of the second two lions passant combatant of the first, *for Crispin* (Bec-Crispin); 4, Gules, a griffin segreant or, on a chief of the second two pallets of the first, *for Crispin* (Devonshire); 5, Argent, two bendlets cotised between as many martlets sable, in the fesse point a cinquefoil gules, *for Bradshaw;* 6, Argent, a chevron azure, between three chaplets gules, within a bordure sable with ten roundels, *for Holme;* 7, Argent, on a fesse cotised sable three plates, *for Penn.* *Crest*—A demi-griffin erased with wings addorsed azure. *Motto—Dum clavum rectum teneam.* Crispin heraldic badge (not shown here): A seven-headed hydra rampant vert.

and Manufacturing Company of New York City from 1900 to 1916, after which time he was associated with the American Car and Foundry Company in New York, until 1922, when he retired from active business. In 1916 he was a delegate from the 16th Congressional District of Pennsylvania to the Republican National Convention held in Chicago which nominated Charles Evans Hughes for President. He is a life member of the Board of Directors and President of the Crispin Memorial Athletic Field, of Berwick.

He married, first, Marie Brockway, June 7th, 1900, born at Beach Haven, Pennsylvania, July 2nd, 1874; died, New York City, October 27th, 1907. She was the daughter of Frank Eugene Brockway,[113] of Beach Haven, Pennsylvania, by his wife Cora, *née* Campbell, and was graduated from the Berwick High School and the Woman's College at Baltimore.



They had issue, one daughter, Elizabeth Brockway Crispin, born January 3rd, 1905, at 17 East 11th Street, New York City, educated at Miss Marshall's School,

[113] Frank Eugene Brockway is a Civil War veteran, having been a Second Lieutenant in Battery F, First Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteers Light Artillery. His brother, Charles Brockway, a Captain in the same Regiment, in the hand to hand fighting at Gettysburg after the color-bearer had been killed grabbed the flagstaff shot off just below the colors. A "Louisiana Tiger" attempted to steal the horse of the color-bearer, but before he could draw his gun, Captain Brockway killed him with a stone. Their father, Beckwith Brockway, was born in New London, Conn., where his family had lived since their arrival in America. He removed from this locality to Luzerne County, Penna. and was Colonel of a Regiment of Militia at Berwick. The latter part of his life was spent at Harrisburg, Penna., where he was a State Librarian.

Briarcliff Manor, N. Y., Ely Court, Greenwich, Connecticut, Holton Arms School, Washington, D. C., and the Harcum School, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania; was married, January 30th, 1929, in St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York City, by Monsignor Lavelle, to Oliviero Tripcovich, of Trieste, Italy, younger son of the late Commendatore Diadato Tripcovich and Countess Gilda Tripcovich-Pozza. Mr. Tripcovich was graduated from the Royal University of Rome, and is a partner in the Tripcovich Shipping Company, of Trieste, in which city he and his wife now reside.

M. Jackson Crispin married, second, Erma Marchant, April 3rd, 1916, born July 10th, 1888, daughter of James Dwight Marchant, of Baltimore, Maryland, by his wife, Nannie *née* Mathews, of Mathews County, Virginia.

Clarence Gearhart Crispin, second son of Benjamin Franklin Crispin and Margaret (Jackson) Crispin, was born September 27th, 1879, was graduated from Wyoming Seminary, Wyoming, Pennsylvania, in 1898, and from Cornell University in 1902, with the degree of Mechanical Engineer. He retains his legal residence in Berwick, although is now living in New York City. He is President of Berwick Water Company, Berwick Store Company, Ltd., Multiplex Manufacturing Company and Vice-President of the First National Bank of Berwick. He is executor of the Estate of Frederick H. Eaton, Treasurer and Trustee of the Crispin Cemetery Corporation, and a life member of the Board of Directors of the Crispin Memorial Athletic Field, of Berwick.

He married, October 19th, 1904, Mae Lovely Eaton, born March 1st, 1892, daughter of Frederick Heber Eaton, deceased, a man very prominent in the business world of New York City, where he was a Director in many institutions. Mr. Eaton was President of the Jackson and Woodin Manufacturing Company of Ber-

wick, from 1896 to 1899 and President of the American Car and Foundry Company from 1901 until the time of his death in 1916.[114]

They had issue: (1.) Benjamin Eaton Crispin, born in Berwick, Pennsylvania, October 10th, 1905, married, September 23rd, 1929, in Syracuse, New York, Laura Tenney Klock, daughter of Mabie Crouse Klock, of Syracuse, by his first wife, Nannie *née* Petersilia; and (2.) Frederick Eaton Crispin, born in Berwick, Pennsylvania, September 1, 1906, married September 18th, 1929, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Sara Louise Gwinner, daughter of Edward William Gwinner, of Pittsburgh, by his wife, Elizabeth *née* Minnemeyer. Both sons were educated at St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire, and Princeton University; they are now in business with their father in New York City, and on January 8th, 1929, were elected directors of the First National Bank of Berwick. They are also life members of the Board of Directors of the Crispin Memorial Athletic Field.

Helen Jean Crispin Owens, born January 11th, 1886, at Berwick, Pennsylvania; educated, Berwick Schools, National Park Seminary, Washington, D. C., Merrill Van Lear School, New York City; married, June 8th, 1910, at Berwick, Pennsylvania, Charles Beland Owens, of Germantown, Kentucky, son of Theodoric Owens and Elizabeth Norris Owens. They removed to Toronto, Canada, after their marriage, where they are now living, and have issue,—Margaret Crispin Owens, born May 17th, 1911, and Elizabeth Crispin Owens born November 4th, 1914.

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[114] Mr. Frederick H. Eaton was a director in the following institutions, —The American Agricultural Chemical Company, American Beet Sugar Company, Columbia Trust Company, Seaboard National Bank, Chairman of the Board of the American Car and Foundry Export Company, and a trustee of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.

ERRATA

First part of Captain William Crispin artiele, in April issue:

Page 98, footnote 6, for *Vol. 12 (Paris, 1763)* read *Vol. X. (Paris, 1756).*

Second part of Captain William Crispin artiele, in July issue:

Page 200 line 4, for *Millard* read *Hilliard.*

Page 200 line 9, for *Jones* read *Johnson.*

ADDENDA

First part of Captain William Crispin article, in April issue:

Page 98, line 22: Gilbert Crispin I. is ealled Count of Brionne by the Benedictine Monks of the Congregation of St. Maur, *Histoire littéraire de la France*, Paris, 1756, Vol. X. p. 192, by George Lipeomb *County of Buckingham*, London, 1847, Vol. III. p. 466, and by John Mabillon, *Annals of the Order of Saint Benedict, etc.*, Vol. IV. (Paris, 1707) pages 391 and 399. Sylvanus Urban, *Gentleman's Magazine*, London, January 1832, Vol. CII, p. 27, and James Anderson, *Royal Genealogies*, London, 1734, p. 671, table 398, made him the son of Ansgothus Crispinus, son of Crispina, the daughter of Rollon, 1st Duke of Normandy, and Grimaldi 1st, Prinee of Monaeo, and both of whom gave him the titles of Baron of Bee and Baron of Tillières. William of Jumièges, Jean Marx's edition, *Gesta Normannorum Ducum*, Paris, 1914, book 7. II (5). p. 117, and *Orderic Vitalis* (August Le Prévost's edition, Paris, 1852, Vol. IV. p. 369) eall him Gilbert Crispin, ehâtelain of Tillières. Howbeit, he had the eustody of Tillières *circa* 1042, when he defended the castle against Henry I., King of France.—Freeman's *Norman Conquest*, Vol. II. p. 133; Jumièges, opus eitus, book 7. II (5) p. 117; *Orderic Vitalis*, opus citus, Vol. IV page 369.

Page 99, lines 4 and 6: William Crispin 1st and Gilbert Grispin II. with Robert are named in J. A. Giles' edition of "*Beati Lanfranci Miraculum quo beata Maria subvenit Willelmo Crispino Seniori, ubi de Nobili Crispinorum generi agitur*" (Paris, 1844, Vol. I. p. 348)—"The Miraele by which Blessed Mary came to the aid of William Crispin Sr., wherein the noble line of the Crispins is discussed" and also by many other historians, as the children of Gilbert Crispin 1st and Gonnor, sister of Foulke d'Aunou the Elder, and this must be taken as authoritative. Robert, the younger brother, after wandering through many eountries, went to Constantinople where he acquired a high position and favor at eourt and was poisoned through jealousy by the Greeks.—J. A. Giles. opus eitus, Paris, 1844, Vol. I. p. 341.

There has been naturally mueh diseussion regarding the eorrect titles of William Crispin I. and Gilbert Crispin II.; the author chose to designate them as shown on Page 99 of the artiele for the reasons there given, substantiated by the referenees quoted. It it very difficult to be absolutely positive about matters of this kind at that early date, but it can be stated beyond any question of doubt that William Crispin I.

was Vieomte du Vexin (see J. A. Giles, opus citus, vol. I. p. 342), Seigneur de Neaufles, de Livarot, and de Blangy (Porée, page 99 of article) and that Gilbert Crispin II. was Seigneur de Tillières *(Orderic Vitalis*, opus eitus, Vol. IV. p. 369). This is under investigation at the present time, with other points pertaining to this early braneh of the family by that learned scholar and historian, the venerable Chanoine Porée, as well as by René Herval, whose book *"Falaise, Cité Normande"* has just been published, by Professor Leonce Macary, of the College of Falaise, and by Paul Gentil of Tillières.

The *"Miraculum quo beata,"* etc., is the most authoritative document on the origin of the Crispin family, and was written either by Gilbert Crispin (see Prefaee to Giles' edition of the *"Miraculum,"* already quoted), Monk of Bec, Abbot of Westminster Abbey *(circa* 1046–1117; J. Armitage Robinson, Dean of Wells, in *Gilbert Crispin Abbot of Westminster*, London, 1911, page 1) and son of William Crispin I. or by Milo Crispin *(circa* 1075–1150), Monk of Bec, leader of the choir at that Abbey for many years and a contemporary writer of Gilbert Crispin, Abbot, or by them jointly, both of whose works are considered among tbe best of their period.—*Histoire Littéraire de la France*, by the Benedictine Monks of the Congregation of St. Maur, Paris, Vol. XI. The identity of Milo Crispin is unknown, exeepting that he was a descendant of William Crispin I. and must not be eonfused with Milo Crispin, lord of Wallingford.

The *"Miraculum"* states (Giles, opus eitus, p. 342):

". . . et ideo dux Normannorum Willelmus qui postea rex Anglo-"rum fuit, praedictum Willelmum Crispinum, quia erat probatissimus "in re militari, collocavit in castro Melfia . . . et Viecasini vicecomitatum "jure haereditario custodiendum, et filius ejus post eum sieut usque hodie "videmus." (William Duke of Normandy who later became King of England, assigned the above William Crispin, who had a great reputation as a soldier, to take charge of a eamp at Melfia *(i.e.* Neaufles) . . . and to guard the viscounty of Vilcasinus *(i.e.* Vexin) by hereditary right, and his son after him we see holding the same up to now.)

Page 99, line 7: The identity of Milo Crispin, favoured warrior at the Battle of Hastings, a Domesday Tenant in Capite, and the recipient of many honours and lands from the Conqueror, has not been definitely established, although J. R. Planché (London, 1874, Vol. I, p. 94), the *Gentleman's Magazine* (London, January 1832, Vol. CII) and James Anderson *(Royal Genealogies*, London, 1734) make him a brother of William Crispin, I. and Gilbert Crispin, II. and the author followed this genealogy on page 2 of the April number of this article. Milo most eertainly was a direet descendant of Gilbert Crispin I., but whether he was a brother or half brother of William Crispin I. and Gilbert Crispin II., or a son of one of them is a question. The Reverend J. Armitage Robinson, Dean of Westminster Abbey, author of *Gilbert Crispin, Abbot* (page 17) names him son of Gilbert Crispin II., but does not give the reason why he thinks this is so. Milo married, *circa* 1084, Matilda, daughter and heiress of Robert d'Oilly, one of Duke William's chief commanders at Hastings, who gave to d'Oilly in marriage Aldrith,

ERRATUM

Page 318, line 4, under Addenda,
for *Lipcomb* read *Lipscomb*

daughter and heiress of Wigo de Wallingford. After the death of d'Oilly, the Honour of Wallingford with vast possessions passed to Milo Crispin. The castle of Wallingford was at that period the strongest and most important fortress in all England. Lady Matilda manifestly must have been born after 1066, consequently when she married Milo Crispin, *circa* 1084, she was not more than 18 years old. If Milo was the full brother of William I. and Gilbert II. he was undoubtedly at the time of his marriage between 46 and 60; on the other hand, if he was the son of either William or Gilbert, his age would have been about 40, assuming that he was 20 years of age at the Battle of Hastings. He lived until 1107 (George Lipcomb, "*History and Antiquities of the County of Buckingham*, London, 1847, Vol. I., pp. 17 and 18), on which date he died Councillor to the King. Therefore, it would seem logical that he was their half brother or son rather than their full brother.

Page 99, line 11: The date of the death of Gilbert Crispin, Abbot of Westminster, is given as 1117, for he is known to have signed documents as late as that year. His tomb, however, in Westminster Abbey bears the date of 1114. J. Armitage Robinson, Dean of Westminster, thinks this inscription was placed on his tomb years, possibly centuries after his death, which would account for the inaccuracy.

Thomas Amory, Chief Commissioner of the Navy in Ireland, in 1666, wrote a letter to the Secretary of the Duke of Ormond, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, a portion of which reads as follows:

"S^{r}

The Rumo^{rs} of the ffrench Invasion and some Preparations making ag^{t} them, hath created some active thoughts in my flegmatique nature; How agreeable they may be to better Judgments I know not, but bec., they are cheape, easy & probable I shall expose them to His Grace Censure w^{ch} is Apointing some persons to prepare fire-ships in Kinsale Harbo^{r} (& the same may perhaps be thought fit for other harbo^{rs} also as Corke, Waterford, Galway &c). The manner of doing it I have desired my agent Capt. Crispin to specify in the inclosed paper, and I suppose he wilbe the fittest person yo^{u} can have for preparing & managing thereof wherein my Endeavo^{rs} shall not be wanting if His Grace comand it. . . . I am now going for Kerry where I have not beene 11 days these 17 months & shal post thence If any com^{ds} follow mee: I am

S^{r} Yo^{r} humble serv^{t}

Tho. Amory

Corke 17 Jan^{ry} 1666 (1666/7).

Any ship that hath sailes to yard may be made a fire ship in 12 houres time, but they should laye at the Block house alwayes in a readiness.

Addressed: To the honb^{le} Sr George Lane Kt.
Sec^{ry} to his Grace the Lord Lieut
of Irelande
for his maj^{ty} service
present
Dublin."

October 25th, 1720. Administration of the estate of James Crispin, late of the parish of Stepney, Middlesex, and of the merchant ship "Tibington Galley," was granted to Elizabeth Crispin, the relict.

The entry is marked "Pts," signifying that the intestate died at some place out of England, but there is nothing in it to indicate the actual place.—Somerset House, P.C.C., Admon. Act Book for 1720, folio 212b.

Will of Elizabeth Crispin, of St. Nicholas, Deptford, widow. My daughter Elizabeth Harris, wife of Captain John Harris, of St. Christopher, commonly called St. Kitts, in the West Indies, to have a large diamond ring, silverware, etc. My grand-daughter Sarah Payne, a silver mug. My grand-daughter Sarah Crispin, a diamond ring. My niece Sarah Cooper a diamond ring. Residué of estate to my son Joseph Crispin, of "Patoxholine" (?), in Maryland, and my aforesaid son-in-law John Harris, of St. Kitts. John Chase, of Richmond, Surrey, to be executor.

Witnesses: Rebecca Debitt, Dated 12 January 1750/1
Ann Weaver,
Edward Moore. Elizabeth Crispin X

Proved 8 February 1750/1, by John Chase, esquire.

This is undoubtedly the will of the widow of James Crispin. In any event, she was the mother of Elizabeth (Crispin) Harris, of St. Kitts, and of Joseph Crispin, here described as of Maryland.

It will be seen that Elizabeth appears to have had a daughter who had married a ——— Payne.—Will at Somerset House, P.C.C., 40 Busby. 1751.

St. Annes, Sandy Point, St. Kitts, West Indies. Marriage, 1734, January 30, Richard Crispin and Sarah Fahie, by license.

This is the Richard Crispin referred to on page 202 of the second part of the Captain William Crispin article, in the July issue. The family of Fahie was of some standing in the island.

October 26th, 1630, Randall Bradshaw and Raehell Penne (By licence of the Vicar General), St. Gregory by St. Paul, London, Marriage Register, 1618–1635 (date of document)

The transition of Bradshaw's name from Raphe (Ralph) to Randall may arise from the possibility of the license having been in Latin, in which case the name would appear as Radulphus, accordingly the clerk, very much after the manner of his kind, reading as Randulphus, of which name Randall and Randle were accepted forms.

Ralph Crispin was the second child of Captain William and Rebecca (Bradshaw) Crispin, born probably at the home of his grandfather, Ralph Bradshaw, of Pendleton, Eccles Parish, near Manchester, Lancashire, England, whither doubtless the mother had gone during the absence of the father with the fleet in the West Indies; for the registers of Eccles Parish contain this entry: "Raph son of William Crispyne Gent baptized at Eccles 7 Feb 1654–5"

Other records from the same registers: "1635 July 28. Sara daughter of Raphe Bradshaw, gent. buried." "1667. October 30. Mr. Ralph Bradshaw of ye Pole, buried."